MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
POONA.

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VOL. III. NO. 269 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1915. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
Nov				
14th "	Persia ..	8000	-- --	--
21st "	Medina ..	12500	-- --	--
28th "	Kaisar-i-Hind..	11500	-- --	--
5th Dec.	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
12th "	Khiva ..	9000	-- --	--
19th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
26th "	Kashgar ..	9000	-- --	--
2nd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
9th "	Caledonia ..	8000	-- --	--
16th "	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd "	Khyber ..	9000	-- --	--
30th "	Salsette ..	6000	Arabia ..	8000

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
Nov.				
18th "	Malta ..	7000	Moloja ..	12500
2nd Dec.	Novara ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
16th "	Nellore ..	7000	Moldavia ..	10000
30th "	Sardinia ..	7000	Karmala ..	9000
1916				
13th Jan.	Nankin ..	7000	Medina ..	12500

For accommodation and further information apply to "THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co. Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
6th Nov. *	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with s. s. "Dwarka" for Persian Gulf (passengers only).
5th Nov...	Chakla ..	Persian Gulf Ports (Subsidiary Mail.)
9th Nov...	Dilwara ..	East and South African Ports.

* or on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Penang Maru..	S. Muradzum	5280	3rd Nov	16th Nov
Yebosh i Maru..	H Nojiri	4698	8th Nov	13th Nov
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4625	18th Nov.	30th Nov.
Kamakura Maru	T. Kuwabara	6126	1st Dec.	13th Dec.

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Ume Maru ..	3016	S. Nakayama	6th Nov.	19th Nov.
Inaho Maru	3936	T. Wakazawa	21st Nov.	2nd Dec.
Java Maru	4499	T. Fuchigami	28th Nov.	9th Dec

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Kasagra is an excellent remedy for rheumatism—used alone or in connection with other treatment. It hastens the elimination of uric acid and other substances causing rheumatism. D-27

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
			1915.
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	Nov. 18th

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris ..	A & C	9239	--	24th Nov.
City of Marcilles ..	A & C	8250	--	16th Dec.

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2ndclass Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles.....	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	942	--	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses. Missionaries. Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent
40, Churchgate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,00 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave. Bombay, about
s. S. Olympia..	5124	Alex Andrew	23rd Nov. 1915
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	16th Dec. 1915.
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	3rd Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	2nd Feb. "
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th " "

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.
FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta.	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay.	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore.	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar.	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin.		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments
EST.MATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY;
AND
Arsenal Road, POONA;
Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 421

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIEXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
Bankers to the Government in Busra.
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.
LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Australia	Calcutta	San Francisco
Changchun	London	Shanghai
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Sydney
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	(Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Lee Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 Telephones Nos. 108 & 1428

WHY BANISH YOUR OLD PIANO?
If your piano has lost its power, its attractiveness and your interest in it, it is for the reason that it needs renovation.
We can restore the tone and put the action into a condition almost new, removing all the jangling and ill-tone, thereby giving it
A NEW LEASE OF LIFE
and returning to you the pleasure it once gave, in substitution of the disgust its possession imposes in its present state.
If this offer does not tempt you we will take your old instrument allowing you full value in part payment of a
BRAND NEW PIANO
which will be to you an investment of a life-time.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 13,14,277
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of cut stations are bought collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kuala-Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar.	Serembau (F.M.S.	Shanghai
Delhi	Penang	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 24.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 279, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Opens on Thursday the 14th October, under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation Commands excellent view Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 578

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED a SHORTHAND TYPIST, to work as a SECRETARY, full time. Apply to Box No. 604, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2263

WANTED a MATRIC or a SCHOOL FINAL as a drawing teacher. Apply stating salary to MANAGER Madressa, Ahmadia, Rander. 2256

WANTED—A COMMANDER for a steamer. Apply stating experience and pay required to Box No. 606, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2275

WANTED by educated Frenchman, pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED—TWO CHUMS to share a large room in a well appointed flat on the Apollo Bunder. All modern conveniences. Good table. Apply "X. Y. Z." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

WANTED SECOND-HAND BOILERS 150 lbs. pressure or more, also cotton press machinery. Write to
C. M. HIRAKHANWALLA,
2234 Jalna.

EUROPEAN MECHANICAL ENGINEER. First Class certificated, excellent testimonials seeks engagement. Can join on short notice. Apply to "ENGINEER," care of the "Bombay Chronicle." 1000

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of MATRON of Lady Lyall Hospital, Agra, pay Rs. 150 and a free house. Application with copy of testimonials and photograph should be addressed to THE SENIOR MEDICAL WOMAN, Dufferin Hospitals, Agra. 907

WANTED PAYING GUESTS in large and breezy flat, in Wodehouse Road. Electric lights and fans. Accommodation for married couple or two bachelors. Excellent cuisine Immediate entry. Apply to Box No. 800, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1005

WANTED COMPOUNDERS for the Military Medical Service. For conditions of appointment apply to the Local Senior Medical Officer, Local, Assistant Director, Medical Services, or the Director, Medical Services in India, Simla. 906

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE—WANTED USHERS and DOORKEEPERS able to spek fluent English, Scene-shifters, one ASSITANT SWITCH-BOARD OPERATOR and 6 STAGE LIME PROJECTORS, all with good experience. Hours of attendance from 5-30 p.m. till midnight every day in the week. Apply personally at the theatre between 11 and 12½ a.m. 2268

WANTED A LADY SUB-ASST. SURGEON for the Chhinkhadan State dispensary on pay of Rs. 100 p.m. with free quarters partly furnished. Apply to the undersigned with copies of certificates and testimonials.
MAHANT BHUDHAR KISHORE DAS,
Feudatory Chief,
Chhinkhadan State,
2218 Central Provinces.

WANTED for the Medical Department of the Uganda Protectorate QUALIFIED SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS. Salary Rs. 130 per mensem. Period of engagement is three years in the first instance. For further particularls apply in writing only with copies of diploma and certificates to:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents in India for the British Protectorates in Africa,
2274 Nicol Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—"GUBRUDER KNAKE" Ebonized case cottage piano in excellent condition Rs. 425 or offers. Apply to Box No. 125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

FOR SALE—AERATED WATER FACTORY, worked by Electric Power with all its accessories, bullock carts, etc. For particulars apply to AMERICAN AERATED WATER FACTORY, Charni Road, near Cama Baug, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. 1009

FOR SALE.

TO BUILDERS—For sale screenings of Engine Ashes. Apply to Messrs. PAULING & Co., Ltd., Thana. 2249

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2193

FOR SALE—VERTICAL BOILER, Cochrane Maker, 125 lbs. pressure, 11 N. H. P., used for two years only.

New Copper Circles, 5/8in. and ¼in. thick and 8ft.—3in., 8in. and 5ft.—6in. in diameter. Apply to D. B. PATEL, Rupa Villa, Cumballa Hill. 1010

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT Book for 12 months with Servant's Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form, at Re. 1-8-0. From the A and N. Stores, Bombay and Calcutta, Thacker & Co. Ltd., Tract and Book Society, L. M. Furtado, Bombay and the Scottish Mission Press, Poona. 916

TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

BOARD and LODGING for two batchelors in a healthy locality in Byculla, near Tram lines. Terms moderate. Apply "X" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 917

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

TO LET in the vicinity of Club Road, a nice large airy bed room with bath room and separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 175, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

SMART VICTORIA with fast and quiet Waller horse available for hire on monthly moderate terms. Please apply J. B. MISTRY, c/o Central Bank, Ld., Allice Buildings, Fort. 1003

TO LET.—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises. 2272

TO LET.—DEVLALI, Camp View, fully furnished, large Bungalow water laid. Now in the occupation of J. W. Stokes, Esqr., from 15th November next. Apply to JAMSHED & SONS, Empress Hotel, Devlali. 950

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona 989

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

JUSTICES' ELECTION.

OWING to the death of the Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., a member of the Municipal Corporation elected by His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, there is a casual vacancy in the office under section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III, of 1888. I, therefore, pursuant to the provisions of sections 22(3) and 25 of the said Act hereby fix TUESDAY, the 30th November, 1915, for a Justices' Election to fill up the aforesaid casual vacancy

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 9th November, 1915. 2273

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a Meeting to be held shortly the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to Examinerships at the University Examinations in Arts, Science, Commerce, Law, Medicine, Engineering and Agriculture to be held in March and April, 1916, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been received by the Registrar not later than THURSDAY, the 2nd DECEMBER, 1915.

2. If any of the applicants are themselves going up for any of these Examinations, or have relatives who are going up for any Examination at which they seek to examine, or are coaching students for the Examinations at which they wish to be appointed Examiners, they are requested to state so in their applications.

3. Forms of applications and particulars regarding the Examinerships may be obtained from the Office of the undersigned.

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

University Office,
Bombay, 9th November, 1915. 2266

THACKER'S DIRECTORIES, LTD.

NOTICE.

OUR Mr. B. A. D'SOUZA has arrived in Bombay in connection with Thacker's Indian and Bombay Directories and has taken over the compilation of the Bombay Directory and Bombay portion of the Indian Directory. All communications addressed to him will be duly attended to. His address is:—

REPRESENTATIVE,
c/o Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ltd.
P. O. Box No. 190, Bombay.
Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
5th November, 1915. 2261

NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that LAKHMIDAS VANDRAWANDAS, the proving Executor of the last Will and Testament of Vandrawandas Ramji Purshotum deceased has contracted to sell to the Purchasers who are our clients the undermentioned properties.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or thereon or to or in any part thereof either by way of gift inheritance mortgage charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 65, Esplanade Road within fourteen days from the date hereof failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same if any will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement of dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Old Hanuman Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 193 square yards or thereabouts forming portion of Collectors Old No. 705 New No. 3215 Old Survey No. 73 and New Survey No. 1646 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 1493 and 1494 Street Nos 4, 6, 8. 1 and bounded as follows.—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Old Hanuman 1st Cross Lane on or towards the West by the property being another portion of New Survey No. 1646 and belonging to Dharamdas Nagardas on or towards the North by the property of Pandurang Bali Bhadra and on or towards the South by the property of Virubai widow of Narrotamdas Ramji and others.

SECONDLY.—All that passage to the south of the hereditaments and premises particularly first described containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts and bearing with other hereditaments Collectors Old No. 705 New No. 3215 Old Survey No. 73 and New Survey No. 1646 and bounded on the north by the hereditaments and premises particularly first described on the south by the property of the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji and others on the west by the passage belonging to the said Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji and others and on the East by the Old Hanuman 1st Cross Lane.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Dated this 10th day of November, 1915. 2271

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPG. WG. AND MFG. CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that on production of Share Certificates, a FINAL DIVIDEND up to 30th June 1915, at the rate (after deducting Income Tax) of Rs. 12-3-0 per Preference share of Rs. 500 each, and on the other shares at the rate of Rs. 55 per share of Rs. 500 each, and at Rs. 27-8-0 per share of Rs. 250 each, will be paid to shareholders whose names are on the register on the 1st instant, on and after Friday 19th November, 1915, between 11.30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T) at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.

KAVASJI K. MEHTA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 10th November, 1915. 2269

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

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Telephone No. 1285

Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 14TH INST. AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE.

On SUNDAY, the 14th November, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Bharucha Building" Princess Street, lately occupied by Messrs. D'Vadilal & Co., where the furniture has been removed for auction, the valuable teak and blackwood household and office furniture consisting of drawing room, suites of sofas and chairs, blackwood top folding dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggons, tiled top teapoys, marble top dressing and washing tables, writing tables, glass screen, paper rack, desk writing table, easy chairs, low chairs, rocking chairs, bentwood chairs, iron folding chairs, square and octagon teapoys, marble top centre tables, towel horse, single and double door almirahs, cupboards, chest and drawers, meatsafe, cloth basket, hat stands, carpets, phonographs, glassware, crockeryware etc.

Also rich Chesterfield drawing room mirror artistic cabinets, cozy corner screen.

The property of a European gentleman going home and others.

Catalogues will be published and the furniture is on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th November, 1915.

G. M. JAYAKAR

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THE MOST CENTRAL THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

Monday, November 15th
9-30 p.m. and following evenings 9-30 p.m.

HUMPHREY BISHOP
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Patrons can rely upon getting Taxis or Victorias at the door at the close of the performance at their request.

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Thursday, 11th November 1915
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Ladies,—Admission including use of Skates, One Rupee.
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Forty-full page Pictures.

Nineteen Colour Plates.

Thirty-two Stories, Articles, Verse.

Among the contributors to the second number are:—H. E. Lady Carmichael, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, R. C. Lehmann (of *Punch*), Dolf Wyllarde, Coulson Kernahan, Margaret Peterson, Major Corbett, Frank Leah, "Jo Hookum" etc., etc.

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Order early to avoid disappointment.

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L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

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THE GRAND FINALE OF THIS TREMENDOUS STORY.
SHOWING 6 AND THE LAST PARTS THIS WEEK.
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VISEM
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This preparation is far superior to the German tonic nerve food now on the market.

VISEM is a Protein and Phosphorus food in a concentrated form, containing, in addition, Lecithin, which every medical man will tell you is the finest nerve stimulant known to science. VISEM is one of the few foods the system can entirely absorb. It is not a medicine but a restorative food. *VISEM spells force, renewed youth, nerve energy, brain power, strength of muscle and sinew.* In fact it has been proved to be the best tonic in all and every case of nervous weakness no matter from what cause. VISEM will aid any medical treatment in fighting disease from infancy to old age. It is Nature's concentrated food, and will never interfere with the action of any drug prescribed. It always HELPS! Especially in the trying days of convalescence after a serious illness, a course of VISEM produces a most marked benefit. VISEM is made up in the form of tablets (24 in a tin) which can be eaten like biscuits; it is also obtainable in powder form, to be taken in water or milk.

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Price per small bottle Rs. 0-8-0
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STANDARDS I—VII.
7 to 9-30 p.m. (S. T.).
LANGUAGES
French, Latin, Persian, Pali and Sanskrit.
NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL PREMISES
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SMART TAILORING
All New Goods to pick from.
A visit will pay you.
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SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 10th.

Baroda	Horscroft	Busreh

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 10.

Dilwara	Walker	Durban
Chupra	Morrison	Karachi

The following vessels entered for loading on Wednesday:—

Steamer	Pacific	(to arrive)	for	Hull
,,	Umemaru	(to arrive)	for	Kobe
,,	Zayani	(to arrive)	for	P. Gulf
,,	Yeboshi Maru		for	Kobe

S. S. Baroda:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Baroda, 1,898 tons, Captain A. Horscroft, arrived here yesterday from Basra, which port she left on the 3rd instant, with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. & O. s. s. Moldavia which left Bombay on the 24th ultimo arrived at Marseilles on Tuesday the 9th instant. All well.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Wednesday, 10th November 1915.

A. Yeboshi Maru ..... N. Y. Kaisha
H. Jozsef Agost ..... Foherozeg Crocco ..... M. Italiana
K. Jeddah ..... Loftus ..... T. M. & Co
M. Nurani ..... Fanina ..... T. M. & Co
N. Hanley ..... Trotman ..... J. F. & Co
P. Tatyabi ..... D. Nanji & Sons
Q. Khosrau ..... Courtney ..... T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Natravati ..... B. S. N. Co
Indravati ..... B. S. N. Co
Kaveri ..... B. S. N. Co
Pomani ..... B. S. N. Co
Bahaduri ..... B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Favigana ..... Bopeso ..... Italian S. N. Co
4 Bahrein ..... Bonvet ..... T. M. & Co
5 Roma ..... Andrea ..... Italian Mail
6 Alavi ..... Thomson ..... T. M. & Co
7 Clan Mackeller ..... Makepeace ..... J. F. & Co
8 Vita ..... Cammack ..... M. M. & Co
9. Manas ..... L. Ebrahimji
10&11 Penang Maru ..... N. Y. Kaisha
12 & 13 Artemis ..... Gjenstin ..... W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

15. Pentakota ..... M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Malta ..... P. & O. S. N. Co
3 City of Paris ..... Miller ..... K.N. & Co
4 Persia ..... Hall ..... P. & O. S. N. Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Dredger Governador ..... A. Ashdown & Co
M. W. D. D.
Islami ..... Watson ..... T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda ..... Horseroft ..... B. I. S. N. Co
Chakdina ..... Elton ..... M. M. & Co
Cigale ..... Jouanis ..... T. M. & Co
City of Glasgow ..... Morrison ..... E. Nixon & Co
Gracchus ..... Smith ..... M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

Nov. 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Paris (s) 123 bales wool, W. A. Graham & Co.; 988 cwt. Barley, Ralli Bros.; 1,980 cwt. peas, 10,000 cwt. rapeseed, Ralli Bros.; 100 cwt. ajwa seed, M. Somjee; 1,001 cwt. myrabolams, D. Veljee; 224 bales wool, Bombay Co.

Tayabai (s) 20 bales wool, H. K. M. Jetha; 12 cwt old Indian rubber, T. E. Patell.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Paris (s) 801 cwt. mustard seed, M. Jafferbhoy; 3,000 cwt. musqor, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Roma (s) 1,100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Josef Agost Foherzez (s) 200 bales cotton M. Amersey & Co.; 110 bales cotton, H. M. Mehta & Co.

Tayabai (s) 500 bales cotton, K. Visram & Co.; 1,050 bales cotton, K. Devchand & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia (s) 2 cases Indian curtains, King, King & Co.; 1 cwt. kissmiss, R. Jivandas & Co.; 100 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton & Co.; 4 pots palmarose oil, Volkart Bros.; 100 cwt. gum arabic, E. Nowroji & Co.; 100 cwt. gum arabic, 138 cwt. kissmiss, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.

Persia (s) 10 pots Roosa oil, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR HULL.

Pacific (s) 2,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay & Co.; 10,001 cwt. linseed, M. B. Kaisha.

Othello (s) 500 cwt. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Penang Maru (s) 300 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Penang Maru (s) 20 cwt. gum arabic, N. Futehally & Co.; 300 bales cotton yarn, Tata Sons & Co.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Dept. on Sill	LOW WATER. Month	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill
	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.
WED	10	m 1 6	30 2	10	m 7 0	18 7
THUR	11	m 0 52a	27 2	11	m 6 55a	14 3
		m 1 54	29 3		m 7 56	19 1
FRI.	12	m 1 44a	26 4	12	m 7 43a	15 4
		m 2 45	28 10		m 9 2	19 7
SAT.	13	m 2 44a	25 5	13	m 8 37a	16 10
		m 3 43	27 11		m 10 25	19 7
SUN	14	m 3 54a	24 8	14	m 9 42a	18 4
		m 4 49	27 1		m 11 47	19 3
MON	15	m 5 19a	24 5	15	m 11 17a	19 5
		m 6 0	26 7		m 0 52a	18 7
TUE	16	m 6 53a	24 9	16	m 1 45a	17 10
		m 7 10	26 3			
		m 8 11a	25 7			

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 10 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 43m.	,, 6h. 3m.
,, 11 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 43m.	,, 6h. 3m.
,, 12 (Friday)	,, 6h. 44m.	,, 6h. 2m.
,, 13 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 44m.	,, 6h. 2m.
,, 14 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 45m.	,, 6h. 1m.
,, 15 (Monday)	,, 6h. 45m.	,, 6h. 1m.
,, 16 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 46m.	,, 6h. 1m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, 1915 October 23rd. 5h. 45-5m. a.m. Last Quarter, 1915 October 31st 10h. 9-8m. a.m. New Moon 1915 November 7th 1h. 22-3m. p.m. First Quarter, 1915, November 14th 4h. 33-0 a.m.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Nov. 10.

Scattered thunder showers occurred in the Peninsula and in Tenasserim.

No great change is forecasted.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 10th November, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in south Gujarat and at Veraval and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is generally in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature is also above normal in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Mormugao reports 0.38in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Night temperature is in excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.68in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in south Hyderabad and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Night temperature is in excess; day temperature is also above normal in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Local rain has fallen in south-east Madras and a few showers in Hyderabad, the Konkan and Malabar. Conditions are nearly normal.

Some showers are likely in south-east Madras and south Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of November, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to Date	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	78.7	60.5	71	0		
Do. (9th)	86.6	70.5	61			−0.13
Jask	87.7	71.5	72			
Do. (9th)						
Muskat	89.7	75.3	75	0		−0.17
Do. (9th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	91.3	56.7	51	0	0	0
Rawalpindi	82.6	43.5	44	0	0	−0.05
Lahore	85.8	50.1	71	0	0	0
Hissar				0		
Ambala	82.7	47.1	83	0		−0.25
Delhi	86.0	60.7	37	0		−0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	89.0	57.0	35	0		−0.03
Mainpuri	87.8	58.5	62	0		−0.11
Jhansi	91.1	54.8	43	0		−0.05
Cawnpore	85.4	55.9	57	0		−0.29
Allahabad	85.9	55.0	69	0		−0.11
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	92.1	57.4	64	0	0	0
Karachi	84.6	69.0	46	0	0	−0.05
Ajmer	89.2	53.0	50	0	0	−0.01
Jaipur	90.2	58.4	34	0	0	−0.01
Kotah	92.4	61.6	43	0	0	0
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97.2	61.6	32	0	0	0
Dwarka	94.3	72.2	51	0	0	0
Veraval	85.4	77.2	73	0	0	0
Rajkot	97.2	66.9	43	0	0	−0.11
Bhavnagar Para	95.2	71.4	49	0	0	0
Surat	92.5	73.3	91	0	0	−0.05
Ahmedabad	100.2	71.3	30	0	0	0
Deesa	100.4	61.7	33	0	0	0
Neemuch	91.1	56.8	39	0	0	0
Indore	92.1	60.1	50	0	0	−0.08
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86.9	55.5	74	0	0	−0.20
Saugor	88.2	58.8	35	0	0	−0.12
Hoshangabad	88.5	59.8	63	0	0	−0.18
Khandwa	94.8	64.3	63	0	0	−0.18
Akola	94.7	69.4	54	0	0	−0.25
Amraoti	92.8	69.7	62	0	0	−0.25
Nagpur	91.7	66.9	69	0	0	−0.34
Chanda	89.3	70.0	86	0.19	0	−0.27
Raipur	80.5	64.5	69	0	0	−0.29
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.3	79.6	91	0.01	0.02	−0.28
Ratnagiri	87.9	76.1	79		0.80	0.45
Mormugao	85.3	75.2	98	0.38	0.82	−0.28
Karwar	86.6	73.9	98		5.94	−0.43
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93.8	71.1	62			−0.26
Ahmednagar	89.0	68.5	71		0.08	−0.28
Poona	91.8	71.3	81		0.33	−0.24
Sholapur	87.3	71.3	75	0.08	0.66	0
Bijapur	81.8	69.2	85		0.39	−0.09
Belgaum	81.8	65.9	78		0.94	−0.21
Aurangabad	91.6	68.1	68		0	0.27
Nizamabad (Indur.)	85.4	68.7	81	0.68	0.68	0.27
Hyderabad	86.2	72.0	95		0.53	−0.23
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85	8	76	1	83	2.59	−1.00
Calicut	86.5	77.6	85		0.94	−1.71
Cochin	88.0	76.7	85		2.44	−0.89
Colombo	85.2	74.3	95	1.29	7.30	−2.55
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.0	77.2	82		3.39	0.22
Bellary	88.2	70.9	82		5.02	3.80
Cuddapah	91.1	75.3	82		3.85	2.38
Madras	90.0	76.2	88		2.07	−3.06
Bangalore	82.3	66.2	84		1.00	−0.84
Coimbatore	90.4	73.5	79	0.27	5.27	−1.08
Trichinopoly	93.1	73.5	81	0.16	0.16	−1.79
Negapatam	88.9	80.8	79		0.10	−5.80

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CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant J. E. D. Lambert, Northamptons.

Lieutenant C. G. Weston, Yorkshires.

DIED.

Second-Lieutenant T. Pickering, Gloucesters.

BELIEVED DROWNED.

Second-Lieutenant L. R. Cooper, Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant I. H. S. Jameson, Seaforths.

Lieutenant P. W. Rutherford, West Yorkshires.

Major H. W. Tyler, Engineers.

Second-Lieutenant H. E. Martin, Leicesters.

Second-Lieutenant A. C. Turner, Middlesex.

Second-Lieutenant G. P. Brettell, Worcesters.

Second-Lieutenant V. A. Haddick, Leinsters.

Second-Lieutenant M. E. Hancock, Northamptons.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED, NOW MISSING.

Captain D. R. Townshed, North Lancashires.

Lieutenant T. E. Best, West Ridings.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING, NOW KILLED.

Captain B. T. James, Flying Corps.

Lieutenant G. M. Hoyle, Sherwoods.

Lieutenant W. C. Wilson, Worcesters.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED AND PRISONER, NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain D. A. MacGregor, Berkshires.

PREVIOUSLY KILLED, NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Colonel E. Vansittart, West Kents.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED, NOW PRISONERS.

Captain F. T. Godman, Sussex.

Captain B. A. Fenwick, East Surreys.

Second-Lieutenant J. S. Franklin, Scottish Borderers.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING, NOW PRISONER.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Prothero, Welsh Regiment.

PRISONER.

Captain R. A. Reddie Norfolks.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED AND PRISONER. NOW UNOFFICIALLY DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major A. D. Nicholson, Camerons.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 10th November 1915 was 30.119 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .001 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th November, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.891 inches.
Temperature of Air	83.1 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.7 ,,
Dew Point	76.1 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.824 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	3.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	86.3 ,,
Minimum da. do.	78.2 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSE, ESE, WNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	1.02 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.01 Inches.
Total fall during month	0.02 ,,
Do. do. year	77.61 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of Nov. 10th	0.00 ,,

On the suggestion of the Minister of the Interior a campaign has been started throughout Germany in favour of drinking black coffee, so as to cope with the increasing scarcity of milk. The papers urge the people to drink as little milk as possible. If adults continue to consume as much milk as they do now, to the detriment of the infant population, many children will have to go without during the winter.

Splitting headache, no interest, no meal and family coming home. Take Stearns' Headache Cure. Immediate relief, brain clear, everything pleasant. C 13

BRITISH JOURNALISTS IN CONFERENCE.

GERMAN SUBORNATION CHARGE REPUDIATED.

Mr. A. G. Gardiner, the President, occupied the chair at the thirtieth annual conference of the Institute of British Journalists, held at the Hall of the Institute, Tudorstreet, E.C., on October 16.

Mr. Arnold White took occasion, on the discussion of the annual report, to inquire as to the intention of the Institute in the matter of the relations between the German Embassy and newspaper proprietors, editors, and contributors during the ten years preceding the outbreak of war especially with respect to the origin of political advertisements inserted on behalf of the German cause, and the ultimate source from which payments, if any, were derived. It was a matter affecting the honour of the whole of British journalism, and he hoped the Executive would take it up.

He referred particularly to extract from "Germany Before the War," by Baron Beyers:

"The language of the Germanophile organs in the English Press, also contributed to deceive it in regard to the real sentiments of the English people on the subject of its chief maritime and commercial competitor. The Berlin Press quoted willingly the articles of "The Daily News," "Westeminster Gazette," the "Daily Graphic," the "Nation," and the "Manchester Guardian," very favourable to an entente with Germany; but these journals which the Imperial Embassy furnished with information "made in Germany" were not, as the Emperor thought, the real voice of England."

He knew that endeavours had been made to "get at" him, and he did not suppose he was the only English journalist approached. But they had the statement that certain newspapers were supplied by the German Embassy with information "made in Germany," and he felt that the Institute of Journalists were called upon to redeem the honour of British journalism by an inquiry into the relations between the German Embassy and British journalism.

Mr. Alfred Robbins asked what it was proposed that they should institute an inquiry about? There was no allegation of any kind of subornation of any newspaper or journalist. When we were at peace with Germany most responsible papers, including the "Birmingham Daily Post," desired the discovery of some means of establishing an understanding with Germany. That was in 1912, at the time of the Haldane mission to Berlin; and British journalists did ask the German Embassy, as did the English Foreign Office, for certain information. They saw no harm in approaching the Embassay of a foreign Power, friendly to ourselves, at a moment when our own Government was seeking a friendly understanding. All the allegation was that certain newspapers who were friendly and strongly supported the idea of an entente had endeavoured to find a way out of the imbroglio. If it had been discovered since that any journal had been suborned or there was any suspicion of that sort, of whom were they to inquire?

Mr. Arnold White: Scotland Yard.

Mr. Robbins asked whether it was to be imagined that they knew the secrets of the German Foreign Office? He hoped that because some of them obtained information no suspicion was to be thrown upon them because of a quotation from a Brussels Minister. Nothing practical was to be obtained by a mere fishing inquiry.

The subject then dropped.

Mr. Gardiner was re-elected President of the Institute for 1916.

WAR SURGERY MARVEL.

The suture of the spinal cord has been made for the first time, as far as is known, in surgery, by Dr. Emile Girou.

Describing his achievement in the Paris Academy of Medicine, Dr. Girou said the patient was a soldier who had been hit by a shell splinter which imbedded itself in the whole breadth of the vertebral canal, completely severing the spinal cord.

The operation, which was performed in disastrous conditions on a dying man, gave results far beyond anything they were entitled to hope. The man was now able to move his lower limbs, and was gradually recovering his sensory powers.

The enormous sloughing sore, which normally ought to have killed him in a few days, was healing up. The fever had disappeared, and his general condition was good.

If the muscles of the throat are strained a cold is very easily contracted. Zymole Trokeys will prevent this; they are just the thing for hoarseness and irritating coughs.

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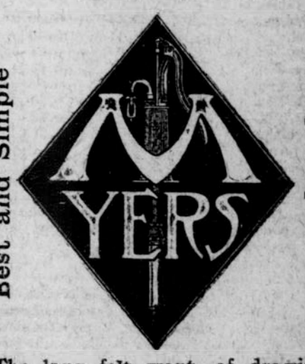

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BRAND	Price.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0	2 per case
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12	2 per case
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 2	2 per case
Devoes's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0	2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15	2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15	2 per case
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6	0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12	0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

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Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

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Order books supplied gratis on application.

MANAGER.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

CORRECTION.

New York, Nov. 8th.

Silver Commercial Bars 50⅛

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

		Liverpool, Nov. 9th. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	10,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
" Sales of East Indian	..	—
" Imports	..	12,000
Mid. Americans	..	6.85+2d.
Egyptian F.G.F.	..	9.40—5d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). ..	Jan.	11.46—25
	Mar.	11.67—27
New York Official noon call	Jan.	11.42—24
	Mar.	11.63—26
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Jan.	11.35—27
	Mar.	11.59—26

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

	Liverpool, Nov. 9th.
Estimated Sales..	.. 10,000
Total Imports	.. 12,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Months.	To-day's opening price.
Nov.	6.66
Nov.-Dec.	6.65
Dec.-Jan.	6.65
Jan.-Feb.	6.64
Feb.-Mar.	6.63
Mar.-Apl.	6.62
April-May	6.61
May-June	6.61
June-July	6.58
July-Aug.	6.56—6
Aug.-Sept.	6.44—6
Sept.-Oct.	6.33—6
Oct.-Nov.	6.29—6

(7 unchanged.)

CLOSING RATES.

Months.	Liverpool, Nov. 9th. To-day's closing price.	Decline on previous close.
Nov.	6.64	9
Nov.-Dec.	6.62	10
Dec.-Jan.	6.61	11
Jan.-Feb.	6.61	10
Feb.-March	6.60	10
March-April	6.60	9
April-May	6.59	9
May-June	6.58	10
June-July	6.55	10
July-Aug.	6.52	10
Aug.-Sept.	6.40	10
Sept.-Oct.	6.30	9
Oct.-Nov.	6.26	9

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool, Nov 9th.
M.G. Bengal Good	.. 4.75
" " Fully Good	.. 4.90
" " Fine ..	.. 5.05
M.G. No. 1 Oomra Good	.. 5.20
" " " Fine	.. 5.50
" Broach Good ..	.. 6.15
" " Fully Good	.. 6.30
" " Fine ..	.. 6.45
" Scinde Good ..	.. 4.70
" " Fully Good	.. 4.85
" " Fine ..	.. 5.00

(Unchanged.)

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, Nov. 9th. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	40,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—
" " to Continent	36,000

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is a Specific for Neuralgia of the Gums, Gumboil, Spongy Gums, Loose Teeth and Toothache, etc. Appiy at once daily and your teeth will ast for ever. Try a Phial.
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Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pains in the joints, Mental Depression, Gravel, Arthritis, Kidney Troubles. etc. etc. etc.
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Fructisine is 38 times more dissolvenl than Lithium Urate. It is a natura Fruit Acid and is of great value for curing the above diseases and impurities of Blood, Nervous Headaches and all other Nervous diseases. Fructisine is a Boon to the Womankind and is an ideal Tonic of Incalculable value.
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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/-.
MARTIN, Chemist. SOUTHAMPTON. ENGLAND.

Futures at New York Jan. ..	..11.58+4
Futures at New York Mar. ..	..11.79+4
Spot Cotton at New York ..	11.60 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	12.25—12
Futures at New Orleans Jan. ..	..11.46+6
Futures at New Orleans Mar. ..	..11.71+6
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7⅞
Demand Bills	.. 4.64.65
Silver Commercial Bars	50⅛

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 9th.

Bar Silver Spot..	24 7/16unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	4⅞ (Unchanged.)
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	5 (Unchanged.)
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5⅛ (Unchanged.)
" " " " 6 " ..	5⅛ (Unchanged.)
Interest day to day loans	3½ (Unchanged.)
" 7 day market loans	4⅛ (Unchanged.)
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£700,000
Exchange on London at Paris Francs	..27.75

WAR LOANS.

London, Nov. 9th.

3½ % 1925—1928..	£90⅜
4½ % 1925—1945..	£96⅝

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 9th.

WHEAT.
There are no sellers for Indian Wheat.
SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.
Rates are nominal.
AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.
Rates are nominal.
BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Nov.-Dec. sellers ..	44/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Pure Basis Nov.-Dec. Sellers	63/6
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship 3% Nov.-Dec.	57/6
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. sellers	65/6
Toria Rapeseed :—nominal.	

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Nov.-Dec. Paid	60/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton.) Dec.-Jan. Hull value ..	£10/0/0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper.. ..	£90½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£74¼
Copper Braziers	£101
Yellow Metal	11½
Hard Spelter	56
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14×20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool ..	£19/0/0
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie	4/7/0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Nov.-Dec. Sellers.	2/7
Ceylon Rubber November	2/7½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec.	19/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Nov.-Dec.	19/7½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec.	21
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Nov.-Dec.	21/1½
Calcutta Linseed Nov.-Dec. Paid ..	64

BOMBAY MARKETS

COTTON.

MESSRS PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Broach	.. ..	..	275	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals	.. 226	215	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Bengals	.. 223	..	..	Nov 1915
M.G. Sind Punjab	.. 216	..	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Khandesh	.. 233/4	..	..	"
M.G. Mathia	.. ..	..	..	"
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	263/4	..	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Nagpore ..	.. 261	..	..	"
M.G. Akola, Khgm..	.. 246/7	..	..	"
M.G. Yeotmal ..	.. ..	..	..	"
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	.. ..	..	..	"
M.G. Oomrawatee	.. ..	..	..	"
H.G. Westerns ..	.. 227	..	..	Dec. 1915
M.G. Bengals ..	.. 224	..	..	"
H.G. Bhangalkote	.. ..	..	..	"
H.G. Bijapore ..	.. ..	..	..	"

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 9th November, 1915:—

Cotton	3,801 Bales.
Wheat	11,943 cwts.
Linseed	3,276 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,573 "
Ginjellyseed	1,381 "
Poppyseed	187 "
Groundnuts	1,522 "
Castorseed	9,552 "
Rice	6,301 "
Myrabollams	4,488 "
Cottonseed	4,877 "
Mowraseed	880 "
Gram	3,280 "
Joowar	3,743 "
Maize	100 "
Barley	9,123 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Bombay, Nov. 4th. 5-30 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30		
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30		
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .		
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .		
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore		
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore		
Linseed, Brown Bold ..		
Linseed, Brown Thin ..		
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..		
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..		
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..		
Teelseed, Black		
Poppyseed, White ..		
Groundnuts		
Mowraseed		

Dana Bundet being closed other rates are not issued to-day.

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May ..	6 13 6
Linseed May	9 5 0
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	....
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	....
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	....

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1.32d. Dec.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 11-32d. Nov.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 9-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	192½ Nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	135½
Do. Shanghai	176½
60 d-s. Yokohama	154½

BULLION

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-0-3
Australian Do.	24-4-9
Bombay Do.	24-4-6
English Shield Sovereigns	15-14-0
English Dragons	15-2-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	62-1-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 10.

The Cotton Mill Share Market maintained a firm tone throughout the day and a fair amount of business was booked. Tata Iron and Steel shares remained steady.

In Mill shares for December delivery Davids closed at Rs. 508¾.

Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 396¼.

Standards opened at Rs. 940 but at the close moved up to Rs. 947½.

Madhavji stood in demand at Rs. 1,097½.

Centrals advanced to Rs. 1,910.

Swadeshi stood stationary at Rs. 1,440.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 215, Crescent at Rs. 92½, Indore Malwas at Rs. 207½, Textiles at Rs. 1,160 and Bombay Dyeings at Rs. 690.

Luxmi Cottons improved to Rs. 1,260.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs. 1,585.

Eastern Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 60 and Bank of India shares at Rs. 56.

Central Bank of India shares were in request at Rs. 18½.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares stood stationary at Rs. 917½.

McKenzie Saw Mill shares were placed at Rs. 178 c. d

Amritsar Patti Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 153, Central Provinces at Rs. 116 and Mandra Bhons at 86 X. D.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 1,045.

Shivrajpoor Syndicate shares were quoted at Rs. 18.

Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares opened at Rs. 227½ but closed low at Rs. 222½.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares kept unchanged at Rs. 109 and Deferred at Rs. 216½ for December delivery.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 87.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 97¼.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

At yesterday's share market the Exchange market was unchanged and steady. Government Paper 3½ per cent. was at Rs. 86-5, 86-4 and small sums at Rs. 86-10, 86-9.

The bulk of the business reported was in jute shares at steady rates, but two companies of Messrs. Andrew Yule made an advance of Rs. 6. Each other section was very quiet.

Coal, Adjai 201, 20q, Bokaro, Ramgur 13, Ranceegunge 28.

Jute, Auckland Ord. 138,139, Budge Budge Ord. 355, 357, Barnagore Ord. 88, Clive Ord. 86½, 87, Delta Ord. 303, 305, 307, 308, 310, Fort Gloster Pre. 118, Fort William Ord. 84, 85, Howrah Ord. 167, 168, Kamarhatty Ord. 233, 234, Kelvin Ord. 235, National Pref. 117, 118, 119, Standard Pref. 104, 105.

Debentured, Kaharhatty Jute, 5½, per cent. 104.

Miscellaneous:—Port Shipping 17¼, 17½.

Baled jute market is steady with sellers at Rs. 52 little doing.

In loose jute there is a little more doing at Rs. 9.

Gunnies:—Heavy goods are steady and with a firmer tendency, there is a moderate enquiry, but limits are for the most parts under mill values and nothing of interest is reported.

Hessians are quite or steady, but owing to the paucity of cables inquiries are not so brisk as on Monday. Buyers are not getting on at Monday's rate sellers holding for advance.

LONDON TEA MARKET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

A special cable to the "Statesman" from London states:—

Messrs. W. J. & H. Thompson report as follows:—This week's offerings comprise 62,800 packages of Indian tea, 2,41,600 packages of Ceylon and 1,500 packages of Java. Indian teas were generally easier and commons were from a farthing to a half-penny lower.

COLOMBO TEA SALES.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

COLOMBO, Nov. 9.

At to-day's tea sale considerably more competition was apparent and there was quite an active market. Rather more than one and a quarter million lbs. were offered. The selection was more varied and quality in a number of instances especially among the higher growths showed distinct improvement. All teas answering this description sold well at higher prices, but nearly everything else was in good demand and ruled very firm with a rising tendency, especially dusts and fannings.

Business men find Zymole Trokeys a great convenience. A box is easily carried and there's nothing so good for hoarseness and coughs. B 28

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED POISONING BY ARSENIC.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

MOTIBHAI UTTAMBHAI AND ANOTHER *v.* KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. N. Mehta, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who convicted Motibhai of abetment of murder and sentenced him to death, and another accused Dhula (a boy of 17 years) sentenced to transportation for life for intentional murder of one Shiwa.

The facts for the prosecution were these:—The deceased Shiwa and his widowed aunt Kanku, who were living together returned from the fields at about 10 a.m. on the 22nd June, 1915. They were both quite well; Shiwa sat on his "osri" (covered verandah) smoking a hooka with his friend accused No. 1, Dhula Jhaver; and Bai Kanku lighted a fire inside the house and placed a metal pot on it, with pulse and water in it to boil. Then she attended to some other household work. In the meantime the first accused Dhula came to the fire place, and on the pretext of taking cinders from it for his "hooka" put arsenic powder into the boiling pulse and went back to the "osri" with a few cinders. Shortly after this Bai Kanku added rice to the boiling pulse to make "khichdi" and prepared the "khichdi." The first accused sat with Shiwa for a little time and then went away. Shiwa and Bai Kanku ate the "khichdi" with ghee. Before Shiwa swallowed about two-thirds of his portion in the dish, he felt a vomiting sensation and vomited. Bai Kanku felt uneasy and vomited. Seeing that both the inmates of the house were taken ill at once, the neighbours assembled and as they suspected poison, ghee was administered to both of them. Shiwa became unconscious and information was given to the Mukhi. At that time, the present appellant Motibhai was sitting near the Mukhi. The Mukhi and others went to Shiwa's house but the appellant did not go, as, it was explained that he had to pay some money to potters and labourers who were there. A panchnama was made and after several preliminaries, Dhula was arrested. He made a confession before a Magistrate that he had put poison into the "khichdi" when it was boiling on the hearth and that the powder had been given to him by Motibhai. The motive of Motibhai, according to him was that the deceased Shiwa had contracted illicit intimacy with Motibhai's wife.

THE DEFENCE.

Motibhai's defence was that the case against him was the result of enmity due to factions in the Pattidar caste of Bhumel.

The Sessions Judge did not believe the defence story. In spite of the collusive acts of the Police Patel, the prosecution had clearly established the guilt both of Dhula and Motibhai. The cumulative effect of all the evidence was that it was Motibhai who had through enmity instructed Dhula to put the poison in Shiwa's food. He further observed, "as regards Motibhai it is true that the motive for crime was Shiwa's bad conduct with his wife. But on the other hand, there is no doubt that this was a base and cowardly act, most deliberate act of diabolical malignity rather than of human frailty. The evidence shows that he and his party had been persecuting the deceased most vigorously since 1912 and this was his culminating act. Such a mean and deviseful act calls for the highest punishment allowed by law."

Their Lordships, after dealing with the facts and evidence in the case, observed that they were unable to attach any weight to the confession of Dhula and that the evidence was not such as to justify the appellant's conviction. The appellant was therefore acquitted and discharged.

Dhula's appeal was dismissed.

Mr. Strangman with Mr. Devidas, (of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas), and Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for Motibhai.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

UNAUTHORISED ALIENATION.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Heaton.)

GANGADHAR NARAYAN MADAL *v.* MARTAND GANESH BADWE.

This was a second appeal from the decision of Mr. G. K. Kanekar First Class Subordinate Judge, A. P., at Sholapur, reversing the decree of Mr. R. K. Kirtane, Sub-Judge of Malsiras.

The facts are:—The plaintiff acquired the plaint property in 1894, when his son Balkrishna was a boy of 10 years. In 1902, when he was away at Benares, Balkrishna gave a permanent lease to the defendants, on easy terms. On his return from Benares, the plaintiff sued to recover possession of the property alleging that the lease was unauthorised. The defendants contended that at the time of lease, the plaintiff was unsound in mind, that Balkrishna was the "de facto" manager of the family property and that therefore the lease was binding upon the plaintiff.

The trial Court held the plaintiff's unsoundness of mind was not proved, that the plaint property was his self-acquisition, there being no ancestral nucleus nor common enjoyment, that assuming it was joint property, Balkrishna had no authority to alienate it except for necessity and that no necessity or benefit to the family was proved. The plaintiff's suit was therefore allowed but on appeal, the Appellate Court reversed this decision, observing as follows:—

"There is no dispute that the suit land is family property of the plaintiff and his son. The evidence shows that plaintiff and his son are acting in concert and that plaintiff's claim is not 'bona-fide.' I feel no hesitation to say that plaintiff's son was the manager of the family and that he obtained the kabulayat for the benefit of the plaintiff's family while he was absent in Benares. Hence that lease is binding on the plaintiff. Assuming that plaintiff's son was not manager, it cannot be said that the lease was void 'ab initio.' It is necessary to set it aside. Article 91 applies. The suit is therefore time-barred."

In second appeal, it was contended that the finding as to jointness was contrary to the pleadings, besides being based on no evidence, that assuming that Balkrishna was the "de facto" manager, he derived no authority to alienate unless necessity was proved, that in any case the lease was unauthorised and void and that therefore it did not need to be set aside under article 91.

Their Lordships set aside the decree of the Lower Court and remanded the case for retrial of the questions at issue.

Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar appeared for the appellant.

Mr. D. A. Khare appeared for the respondents.

Too much trouble to take disagreeable medicines. Takes half an hour to get the taste out of your mouth. Try Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and constipation cure. Good taste, good results. D 3

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 11TH OF NOVEMBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.
For Consent Decree.

868-15.—Dastur & Co., Loolwabibi, widow and ors, v. Hassan bin Mahomed & ors, Matubhai J & M.

For Confirmation of and for further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

O. S. 942-07.—Madhowji K & Ch, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Bhansate Ranchoddas Vandrawandas & ors, Jamsetji R. & D, Edg G W & Co, Jehangir S M & D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

108-15—Mulla and Mulla, Khatizabai v Haji Mahomed Azamtoola Khan, Captain and V, Part heard 12-10-15.

894-13—Captain and Vaidya, Lakhamsi Ludha and Co a firm v Dhamji Hirji and Co a firm and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Part heard.

901-13—Captain and Vaidya, Lakhamsi Ludha and Co a firm v Dhamji Hirji and Co a firm and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Part heard.

1012-14.—D. J. Mantri Rao Saheb Jayaram Janardhan Mantri, & ors, v. Maneckji Rustomji Sithna & ors, Edgelow W & Co.

387-15.—F P Pavri Sorabji Cawasji Pascal, & ors, v. Bachoobai, widow, Ardesir H D & Co.

18-15—Malvi H M and R. Bai Kapilagavri widow v Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi and ors, Mans H M and Co, Matubhai J and M.

28-15—In person (a pauper), Karamchand Premchand v Kastur Ujan and ors, Madhowji K and Ch.

124-15—D J Mantri, Arjun Jairam v Shivi wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purnanand and Co.

296-15—Mulla and M. Messrs Hirji Jetha and Co a firm v Messrs Tricumdas Lalji a firm, Sabnis and Gore.

633-14—D J Mantri, Yamnabai widow v Jilloobai widow and ors, Captain and Vaidya.

1320-12—Edgelow G W and Co, Dhulaji Hakmaji and ors v Gulabchand Vanna and ors, Jehangir M and S.

727-15—Payne and Co. The Credit Bank of India Ld (in Liquidation) v Ramjanally Meghji, N C Dalal.

310-15—Little and Co, Aboobaker Abdul Rahiman and Co a firm v Ramchander Lachminarayen a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

336-15—Ardeshir H D and Co, Vardhman Brothers Limited v Shamchandra Rampratab, Malvi H M and R.

390-15—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Kashibai and anr v Fulchand Hirji, Motichand and D.

515-15—Surajmal and Co, Nandlal Bhawanram v Abubakar Abdul Rehman and anr, Little and Co.

361-15—Mulji and Tha, Narbadabai alias Bawli v Basil Norman Lang and ors, Smetham B and Co, Mirza M and M. Madhavjee K and Ch.

551-15—Ardeshir H D and Co, Rampratab Monghilal a firm v The Mitsni Bussan Kaisha Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

189-15—Madhowjee K and C, Damodardas Vandrawandas v Devidas Vandrawandas, Edgelow G W and Co, For postponement.

109-15—Surajmal and Co, H H The Raja Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur KCSI v M B Kolaskar, Ardeshir H D and Co.

746.15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Bhawanji Shivji v. Narayen Daji Vardekar. & anr, Jehangir M & S, G H Dalal.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Cause.

1158-15.—Crawford B & Co, The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd. v. R K Motishaw & Co, a firm, Daphtary F & D, Part Heard.

Long Causes.

78-15—D J Mantri, Vennichand Nihalchand v Chimabai and anr, Jeh M and S, Part heard.

244-15—Patell and Ez, Pratabchand Gulabchand v Soni Purshotamdas Malji and anr, Edg G W and Co.

For hearing on exceptions to Comr's Report.

842-12—Mulla and M, Syed Abdulla bin Ababacker v Ahmed Fakrudin and ors, Unwalla P and P, Manecklal & Co, Patell and Ez.

1167-12—Unwalla P and P, Ahmed Fakrudin v Haji Rajab Haji Mohidin and ors, Patell and Ez, Manecklal and Co.

42-13—Ragh N and Co, Manilal Chotalal v Surajmal Teherchand a firm and ors, Surajmal and Co, Edg G W and Co.

Short Cause.

1101-15—Patell and Ez, Messrs Massaji Fathaji and Co a firm v Nathmal Ladhaji and anr, Motichand and D.

Long Causes.

347-15—Pandia and Co, Harsi Keshowji v Bai Rukmabai widow, Vachha and Co.

348-15—Pandia and Co, Mulji Bharmal v Bai Rukhmabai widow, Vachha and Co.

138-15—Unwalla P and P, Kondaji Jacoo v Gulab Balaram and ors, Ragh N & Co, Khan L and M, Bhai K and G, Little and Co.

427-13—Patell and Ez, Bai Hoosenbai widow and ors v Abdul Kayum Abdul Hoosein and anr, Mans H M and Co.

S C Ct 704/24997-14—Chit M and K, Saraswatibai widow v Pandurang Gopal Nagwekar and ors, Little and Co, Craw B and Co.

1250.14—Dastur and Co, Harilal Gangesh v. Pragji Valabhdas and anr, Maneklal and Co.

718-14—Malvi H M and R, Lachmandas Multanmal v Atmaram Krishna Bootkar Dikshit and P.

196-15—Shroff D and D, Lilladhar Jivraj v Bachubai widow and ors, Payne and Co, Shroff D and D.

228-15—Ard H D and Co, Dadabhoy Cowasji Jassawalla v Sonabai Perojsha Patell and anr, Jeh M and S.

237-15—Rustomji and G, Saroobai widow and anr v Haji Abubacker Mahomed and ors, Mulla and M, Tyabji D and Co.

634-15—Hiralal and Co, Messrs Hiralal and Co a firm v Vithal Purshotam, Ard H D and Co.

649-15—Capt and V, Kara Parbat v Memon Issa Hasham, Edg G W and Co.

576-15—Jeh M and S, Kamran Lachminarayan a firm v Ganeshram Bahadur Nemani a firm, Purnanand and Co.

645-15—Payne and Co, Mer K and Co, Dayal Dossa and ors v Gordhandas Keshowji and ors, Daph F and D, Payne and Co. Mer K and Co.

711-15—Ard H D and Co, Abranam E J Abraham v Prier De Saone and Co a firm Captain and V.

672-15—Payne and Co, Cooverji Dorabji Powwalla and anr v Jamsetji Cursetji and Powwalla and ors, Daph F and D.

725-15—C P D'Cunha, Ganpat Moroba Warde v Messrs Daphtary Ferreira and Diwan a firm, Deph F and D.

741-15—C P D'Cunha, Prabhakar Bhawram v Rao Saheb Jairam Janardhan Mantri and ors, D J Mantri.

Suits for hearing and final disposel.

For hearing on Exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

690-11—Sabnis & G Narayan Sakharam Pendhari & ors v Laxman Hariba Mankar & anr Kanga and S.

399-11—Ardeshir H D & Co Dossibai Hirji bhai Taback v Nawagbai widow and ors Merwangi K & Co Ltd Little & Co.

Short Cause.

1002-15—Captain and V Prier De Saone & Co a firm v Permanand Itchalal & ors Jam R N D for trial and ors Party Soondardas & Co Notice for 5-10-15.

Commercial Cause.

1166-15.—Little & Co, Messrs Ralli Bros., a firm, v. Messrs Saroopchand Hookamchand, & firm, Soonderdas & Co.

Long Causes.

686-15—Ardeshir H D & Co Dadabhoy Cawasji Jessawalla v Dr Pirojshaw Dinshaji Motiwalla Jehangir M & S.

360-11—Jehangir M & S Chimabai Widow v Dhulla Guppa and ors Daphtary and D Matubhai J & M.

223-14—Paphtary F and D Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein and Co a firm v Thacker Mouji Lildhar & Co a firm Bhimji & Co.

O S 328-15—Payne & Co Madhowlal Govindram and anr v Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors Payne and Co. Edgelow G W Co.

1217-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in Liquidation) v Krishna Subramany Aiyar & ors Edgelow G W & Co in person.

443-14—Smetham B and Co Kashinath Naaryen Kangootkar v Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr Captain & Vaidya Rustomji & G.

12-15—Little and Co John Sanders Slater v Daphtary Fareira and Diwan a firm Merwanji K & Co.

S O C T 732/26191-14—Jehangir M & S Behramji Hirjibhai Warden and ors v Bai Samratbai Widow Khanderao L & M.

145-15—Khaedrao L &n M Bai Samratbai Widow v Kaikhusroo Behramji Mehta and ors Jehangir M & S.

1137-14—Merwanji K & Co Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v The Deccan Bank Ltd and anr Kanga and S.

332-15—Captain & Vaidya B N Lang v The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (In Liquidation) Little & Co.

346-15—Mehta D & L Sha Kooji Dollaji & Co a firm v Thakker Lukhmidas Pragji Mulji and Tha.

363-15—Tyabji D & Co Ranchoddas Vallabhai v Chooilal Jivandas and ors Payne & Co Little & Co.

430-14—Matubhai & M The Bombay Banking Co Ltd (in Liquidation) v Narhar Wasudev Raddi & anr Shroff D & D As Settled Manecklal & Co.

809-14—Matubhai J& M Rangildas Harlal v Jagmohandas Dulabhadas Nadirsha and Co.

337-14—Nadirshaw and D Haji Goolam Hoosein Haji Moosa v Haji Ebrahim Tyeb & ors Raghavaya N & Co Maneclal & Co.

1427-14—Matubhai J & M The Pioneer Bank Ltd v Vithaldas Manji N C Dalal.

559-15—Kanga and S Vassanji Doongersey v Ebji Oomersey and anr C P Cunha Nadirsha and D.

628-15—Dubash & Co Shah Krishnaji Shivaji and Co a firm v Jagjiwan Raisey Raja Shroff D and D.

575-15—Jehangir S M & H Nemchand Manecckchand & anr v Jaygopaldas Ganeshamdas Dastur & Co.

577-15—D J Mantri Pandurang Vinayack Gore & anr Balkrishna Vinayak Khanolkar Khunderao L & M.

578-15—Madhowji K & Ch Morarji Vussonji Munji and ors v Rahimbhai Ramji Dhanjishaw & B.

424-15—Patell and Ez Dawood Mahomed Deshmukh v Karimbhai Lalbhai Smetham B & Co.

583-15—Rustomji & G Jerbai Widow v The Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance Co Ltd Ardeshir H D & Co.

779-14—Mehta D & L Laxmibai Widow v Parvatibai Widow & anr Raghavaya N & Co Jehangir S M & H.

1070-15—Nadirshaw and D Dewoobai v Keshowrao Raghooji Loat Smetham B & Co.

966-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (inliquidation) v Sir Vithaldas Damodhardas Thakersey, Kt., and ors, Payne and Co, Daphtary F and D, Wadia G & Co, Captain and V, Raghavaya N & Co, Bhaishanker K & G, Tyabji D & Co, Little and Co, Malvi H M & R.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

A ROBBER SENTENCED.

Before the fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon Sub-Inspector Kirtiraj charged one Mahomedkhan Abdullakhan with committing theft from the person of Shamahomed Abdul Gani.

The complainant while going along the Ripon Road on the 6th instant felt a tug and found the accused running away with a purse containing Rs. 16-14-0 from his pocket. He was chased and caught. The accused pleaded not guilty.

The Magistrate disbelieved the defence and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BANDRA DACOITY.

ONE MORE ARREST.

In connection with the dacoity that took place at Bandra on Monday, the police have so far succeeded in arresting four suspected Pathans. Two were arrested on the spot on Monday, the third on Tuesday in Bombay, and the fourth was arrested yesterday at the Docks.

ARMED DACOITY NEAR AMRITSAR.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A VILLAGER.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Nov. 10.

A dacoity was committed at Dhapai, a small village in the suburb of Amritsar on Friday at about four in the morning. The dacoits are said to have been armed with firearms and other deadly weapons. It is stated that they even exploded a bomb. One person was very brutally handled. He has received serious injuries, but it is expected that he will recover. The dacoits fired some shots which missed their mark. The Amritsar police are investigating and some arrests have already been made.

SECRETARY OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY HEAVILY SENTENCED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

At the High Court Sessions Justice Phillips sentenced one Kuppuswamy Iyengar, late branch secretary and accountant of Triplicane Co-operative Society to three years' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 200. The charge against the accused was that he forged the signature of a member of the Society on an application form for the withdrawal of a sum of Rs. 100.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy. 14

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, ordinary Monthly Meeting, 3.39 p.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 12.

Bombay Students' Brotherhood, special meeting of condolence in connection with the death of Sir P. M. Mehta.

SATURDAY, Nov. 13.

P. & O. s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind, with English Mails due at 7 a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee meeting, 3.9 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 Cinema; 9-30 Bandmann Gaiety Co.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. type written if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATHS.

PAPEETI TAHEETI.—Madame Marie Elisa Rolando, who passed away on Sept. 10th 1915, deeply mourned by her relations Rolando and Cassian.

JAVERI.—Mrs. Jeykoovar Bholabhai, wife of B. N. Javeri, of Javeri and Co., died on Tuesday, the 9th November at 3-45 p.m., leaving two daughters and four sons. Deeply mourned by her husband and children.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Nov. 11.

154.—Guards.—The following is a detail of Guard duties during November.—Companies will parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, with helmets, havresacks and waterbottles.

4 days 11th to 14th Nov. "B" Coy., 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.

5 days 15th to 19th Nov. "C" Coy., 1 N C. O. and 4 men per day.

3 days 20th to 22nd Nov. "A" Coy., 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.

3 days 23rd to 25th Nov. "E" Coy., 1 N C. O. and 4 men per day.

5 days 26th to 30th Nov. "G" Coy., 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.

260.—Parade. With reference to the Schedule of Training, the Route March therein ordered for the 13th instant has been cancelled. The Route March will take place on Saturday the 20th instant.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

COLABA, Nov. 10.

Corps Orders by Captain M. H. Sowerby, B.V.A., Commanding.

No. 950. Duties.—Duties for the ensuing week commencing 7th Nov. 1915:—

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. Binks, ling A. A.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. Bings, H. T.

No. 951. Parades.—There will be a compulsory parade for all ranks at the Old Headquarters, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, for Nos. 1 and 2 Companies on Thursday next the 11th inst. at 7 a.m.

Officers to wear swords, N. C. Officers and men, rifles, bayonets, belts and slings.

Rifles and Equipment will be issued between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on 10th instant, at Colaba

No. 952. Duties.—2nd Lieutenant J. Dodds, Adjutant, B.V.A., proceeded to Ahmedabad on 5th November, 1915, on Inspection Duty in connection with No. 4 Company, B.V.A., and returned to Bombay on Tuesday 9th instnt on completion of duty.

No. 953. Enrolments.—No. 257 Sapper Harrison G. W. having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to E. E. Company with effect from 5.11.15.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. M. GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rly. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

FREE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, PAREL

The Olympia Picture Palace on the Sandhurst Road will give a special benefit show in aid of the above Hospital this evening at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Two attacks and two deaths from plague, all of them reported from Middle and Lower Colaba, occurred in the city on Tuesday. There were no small-pox or cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes was 75, as compared with 58 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 84 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2088, out of which six were plague-stricken.

SKATING RINK.

The management of the Skating Rink, Bombay, have decided to open it to-night for the winter session. The floor is in excellent condition, and the interior of the Rink is excellently lighted, while the decorations and other arrangements are all that can be desired. A band will be in attendance.

FATAL BURNS.

Kuda Rama, a Hindu, aged about 30, employed as a domestic in a house in Sheikh Memon Street, was lighting a lamp in his master's house on Tuesday evening, when a rat knocked the lamp over. Kuda's "dhotar" caught fire and he shouted out for help. The neighbours ran to the spot and pulled his clothes off, but by this time he had sustained severe burns about his body. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died on Tuesday night.

ANCHOR LINE S. S. OLYMPIA.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia is due to arrive here on the afternoon of the 12th instant with the following passengers:—Rev. F. C. Arnold, Mrs. Arnold and infant, Mr. J. Ashworth, Mr. W. S. Benwell, Mrs. Benwell, Mr. G. W. Booth, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. S. Booth, Mrs. A. Chalmers, Mr. H. G. Cooke, Mrs. Cooke, Mr. P. Davies, Mrs. Davies and infant, Miss G. C. F. Dolben, Mr. W. Evans, Mrs. J. R. Fitzherbert and infant, Miss V. M. Forster, Mr. J. M. Guilfoyle, Mrs. Guilfoyle and infant, Mr. J. Hatton, Mr. A. C. C. Hervey, Rev. Canon C. King, Mrs. F. M. Lipscomb and infant, Mrs. G. E. Malcomson, Dr. J. Marsh, Mr. W. Mumford, Miss C. Prendergast, Mr. E. Prophet, Mr. C. M. Ross, Mrs. S. Scott, Dr. H. M. Smith, Mr. J. P. Teasdale, Mrs. Teasdale and infant, Mr. L. F. Warren and Miss M. I. Whitcombe.

FEAST TO INDIAN WOUNDED SOLDIERS

At the instance of H. H. Indira Bai Saheb Holkar, the Junior Maharani of Indore, a feast in honour of the Diwali New Year's Day was given last Tuesday evening at the Lady Hardinge War Hospital. Mr. H. A. Talcharkar with the consent of Lieut-Col. J. G. Hojel and the co-operation of Dr. Godhinho and other Hospital Officers made arrangements for treating the soldier patients. The menu for the dinner consisted of "basundi" and "puri," which were specially prepared for the occasion by high caste Brahman cooks. Over 130 soldiers, consisting of Maratha Jats, Sikhs, Pathans and Gurkhas, took part in the feast. Among the few ladies and gentlemen representing her Highness Maharani Indira Bai Saheb, who were present at the time were Mrs. Dinanath Talcherkar, Mrs. Jijabai Javji, Mrs. Bhanumati Tarkhad, Mrs. Chandrabai Yande, Messrs. G. A. Tarkhad, S. K. Bole, D. S. Yande, B. G. Julgavkar and her Highness's uncles.

The Head Matron of the Hospital received the ladies and showed them round the wards.

Mr. D. S. Yande on behalf of her Highness addressed in suitable words and congratulated the Indian warriors on the valour displayed by them on the battle-field.

The party broke up after the distribution of "pan" and flowers.

INDIAN STUDENTS' FRIENDS' COMMITTEE.

The Indian Students' Friends' Committee, which has been recently started to watch, promote and safeguard the interests of Indian students abroad, and particularly in the United Kingdom, has commenced its activities in right earnest. We understand that a public meeting will be shortly held in this city for ventilating the grievances of young Indians reading at the various seats of learning in Great Britain. The office-bearers of the Committee are all influential and representative men, as will be seen from the list given below:—

President.—The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalwad.

Vice-Presidents:—Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., L.M., J.P.; Faiz B. Tyabji, Esqr., M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law; Vishwanath P. Vaidya, Esqr., B.A., Barrister-at-Law, J.P.; Dinshaw F. Mulla, M.A., LL.B., Advocate; Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Esqr., J.P.

Chairman:—Vishwanath P. Vaidya, Esqr.

Hony. Secretary:—Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law.

The Committee's rooms are at 121, Meadows Street, where all communications may be addressed to the Hony. Secretary, Mr. J. M. Mehta.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

There was a fairly good attendance of members at a meeting of the above Club held at Mahim on Sunday last. Scores throughout the shoot ruled low, though unless this was due to more than the usual amount of glare, which is somewhat pronounced at times, there seemed to be no particular reason for the general lower scores recorded.

The first event on the Card for decision was a 10-Bird Sweep in which W. C. Morley with 9 "kills" was seen to advantage.

Another 10-Bird Sweep followed in which the Scotch System of counting was employed, kills with the first barrel counting 3 points, with the Second Barrel 2 points, A. Leeson with 9 "kills" or 26 points taking 1st prize and D. W. Johnstone 2nd prize.

Entries were then taken for the Eley Cup, D. W. Johnstone with 7 "kills" and 1 handicap obtained the holdership of the Cup, and R. Kennedy took second prize.

The Club Cup was the next event, A. H. Kingston with 8 "kills" inclusive of handicap being a popular winner.

A Double Rise Competition came next, W. C. Morley with 3 double and 1 single kill taking first prize, A. Leeson with 2 double and 3 single kills taking 2nd prize.

A Spoon Competition at unknown Traps and Angles was won by J. Cuninghame with 7 kills inclusive of 1 handicap after shooting off a tie with R. Kennedy.

The final event, A Surprise Competition, at 5 "Coveys" of 4 birds was won by J. Cunninghame and A. Leeson, after shooting off a tie with two other pairs of shooters.

SIND COURTS ACT.

TEXT OF AMENDING BILL.

The following text of the Bill further to amend the Act to declare the constitution of Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature in the Province of Sind, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, was published in an issue of the "Bombay Government Gazette" yesterday:—

(Bill No. V. of 191...)

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Act to declare the constitution of Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature in the Province of Sind, in manner hereinafter appearing:

And whereas the previous sanction of the Governor-General required by section 5 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, has been obtained for the passing of the Act; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Sind Courts (Amendment) Act, 191 .

2. For section 9-E of the Act to declare the constitution of Courts of Civil and Criminal Judicature in the Province of Sind, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"9-E. The Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall record evidence and judgments in such manner as it may by rule from time to time direct with the sanction of the Local Government, notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, or the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of the Bill is to extend to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind the powers possessed by Chartered High Courts, with respect to the delivery of judgments and in particular to legalize the delivery of oral judgments in Criminal and Civil cases. The said Court is the highest Court of appeal in the Province of Sind, and it appears suitable that the procedure for passing judgment should be determined by rule framed with the sanction of the Local Government in the same manner as the procedure for recording evidence is already determined under section 9-E. of Bom. Act. No. XII of 1866.

BROACH EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

SCHOLARSHIPS ANNOUNCED.

The following scholarships were announced at the Broach Mahomedan Educational Conference:—

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR BOYS.

President Nawab Surbuland Jung, one of Rs. 7, for technical education and another of Rs. 5.

Mr. M. H. Muckba, one of Rs. 5, for higher education and another of Rs. 7, for technical education.

Nawabzada Nasrullakhan, one of Rs. 7.

Mr. Syed Abdul Rehman, one of Rs. 2, per month.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR GIRLS FOR RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

Nawab Sarbuland Jung, one of Rs. 2.

Mr. M. H. Muckba, one of Rs. 2.

Nawabzada Nasrullakhan, one of Rs. 2.

Mr. Daudji Daudbhai of Surat, two of Rs. 2 each.

Mr. Umarji Sale, District Broach, one of Rs. 2 for domestic instruction.

Khan Saheb Kazi Ismail Perbandri, one of Rs. 2 for domestic instruction.

Mohamed Alibhai Karbhari, one of Rs. 2.

Peerzada Syed Gulam Mohamed Refai of Bombay one of Rs. 2 for domestic instruction.

Mir Kamaluddin Syed Ahmed, one of Re. 1 per month.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

Mr. Haji Yussuf Haji Esmail Sobhani made an annual donation of Rs. 50 for physical education for the district of Broach.

Haji Janmohamed Suleman promised to give Rs. 12 annually for a scholarship for the Medressa of Broach for boys.

Mr. Abdul Rahim Abdul Karim promised to pay Rs. 12 annually for a scholarship for the Madressa of Broach for boys.

Mr. Daudji Daudbhai of Surat gives five scholarships to those boys who join the Madressa in Kathere, at Ferangi Mehel Lucknow, Delhi, Lahore, Cawnpore and Derobund.

All the travelling expenses and expenses for the maintenance of students who study up to the higher standard shall be defrayed by the Donor. The studies shall be strictly in religion in oriental languages.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

At to-day's sharemarket Exchange was closed owing to the Coronation of the Emperor of Japan. The following transaction were reported up to 3 p.m.

Government paper 3½ per cent was Rs. 86/4, 86/3 and small sums at Rs. 86/8 86/6.

Coal:—Bokard Ramgur 13, Ranigunge 28, 28¼, Sudamdih (pref.) 12¼.

Jute:—Auckland (ord.) 136, Albion (ord.) 375, 390, 391, 392, Alliance (ord.) 240, Belvedere (ord.) 240, 242, 243, 244; Budgebudge (ord.) 370, 372, 375, 390, 382, 385, 387, 390, Barnagore (ord.) 88, 88½; Clive (ord.) 87, 87½, Delta (ord.) 310, 311, Gouripore (ord.) 317; Howrah (ord.) 169, 170, Kanknarah (ord.) 328, 329, 331, 332, Kamarahatty (ord.) 233, 234, Lawrence (ord.) 176, 186, 187; Northbrook (ord.), 17¼.

The Fort, and Proprietary High Schools, Fort, Grant Road and Chandanwadi, were closed yesterday as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Sir P. M. Mehta.

JAPAN AND INDIA.

CORONATION DINNER AT CALCUTTA.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

The Mikado's Coronation dinner at the Calcutta Club to-night, the first of its kind celebrated in this country, was a remarkable and highly successful function.

The Hon. Nawab Shamsul Huda, member, Executive Council, Bengal, proposed the toast of His Imperial Majesty and in doing so said India participated wholeheartedly in the jubiliation of the occasion. The Japanese people had shown to the world what an Asiatic people fired by true patriotic fervour, could achieve in the sphere of human activity. The Japanese had not to struggle as the Indian people were struggling with uncompromising conservatism. The Japanese had made up his mind that the extreme East should be on a par with the extreme West. The speaker thought the time had come when in the map of the world the line dividing the Eastern and Western Hemispheres should be shifted considerably towards the West.

After recounting the progress Japan had made in science, commerce and art Mr. Huda said her achievements were numerous which fostered unbounded feeling of admiration for the Emperor. The Emperor of Japan was an ally of India's beloved Sovereign and had not shrunk from taking his share in the world wide struggle now going on between the forces of civilization and vandalism. To-day Japan acted as a sentinel in the Far East and fully indentified herself with the cause of humanity, righteousness and justice. The toast was enthusiastically drunk.

CONSUL-GENERAL'S REPLY.

Mr. Shinobu, Consul-General of Japan, in responding to the toast said: "I am deeply touched and feel grateful at the expression of cordial sentiments towards Japan. It is the happiest matter for me that I am able this evening to celebrate this momentous event in company with the most distinguished personages in the Anglo-Indian capital of Calcutta. First, because Great Britain and India are the two countries with whom Japan has long standing relations. From the remotest times the ties that bind Japan to India are quite many. As the hon. gentleman has now rightly remarked it is from India that we first imported the old civilization of the East a score of centuries ago and it is mainly through the introduction of Great Britain that Japan which was a hermit nation till fifty years ago was proud to have stepped forward into the circle of the great nations in the world. Her modern progress, her modern development, her modern civilization, we owe to the British people to a great extent; and, secondly, because to-day the friendly relations, happily existing between us, are in their most satisfactory condition ever known in history. Our alliance, our ententes, our agreements, whose aims are not for aggression, nor for provocation but for the defence of common interests, for the development of humane ideals, and above all for the preservation of peace and tranquility in this eastern side of the globe, rests to-day after testing experiences upon a firm and, as I hope and believe, upon an enduring foundation.

In this new epoch under the Empire which we the people of Japan are welcoming as full of bright promises, it is my ardent desire that the like of our good relations will not only remain unshakable but draw us still nearer and closer in the bonds of amity and friendship, will unify us firmly, and will prove our perfect solidity in the face of the present titanic struggle.

After the toast was responded the guests moved to the lawns where a party was held which was attended by over four hundred people. The function was a brilliant one and the guests dispersed late in the night.

LATER.

On the occasion of the Japanese Emperor's Coronation congratulatory messages have been exchanged between H. E. Lord Carmichael and Mr. Shinobu, Consul-General for Japan in India.

Lord Carmichael telegraphed from Kalimpong to the Consul-General as follows:—"I should like to express through you my good wishes to the Japanese colony in Calcutta on this auspicious occasion. I hope his Majesty the Emperor of Japan whose Coronation you are celebrating, may have a long and prosperous reign and that feelings of friendliness and respect may always continue between our two countries.—Carmichael."

The Consul-General replied:—"Please accept my sincere thanks on behalf of the Japanese colony in Calcutta for your Excellency's cordial telegram. I esteem it an honour to reciprocate my ardent wishes that the friendly relations happily existing between the two Allied nations will remain unshakable in the new era of my august monarch for whose long and prosperous reign your Excellency so warmly hoped, for which I feel most grateful.—Shinobu."

CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.

The Japanese Colony in Bombay celebrated the Coronation yesterday with due *eclat*, as befitting the loyal citizens of the Mikado. The Emperor of Japan's coronation took place yesterday at the celebrated and ancient capital of Japan—Tokyo. Japanese offices in many parts of the city were decorated with their national flags, as also the Japanese Consulate. Trade activities, on account of the closing of the offices, had ceased. At the Japanese Gymkhana there was a tea party, the whole building having been decorated for the occasion. The Japanese vessels in the harbour were tastefully decorated with many coloured buntings. The public buildings in Bombay had their Union Jacks hoisted in honour of the event.

The Japanese Consul Mr. Yatabe was "At Home" to a large number of guests at the Taj Mahal Hotel yesterday.

SEQUEL TO BAKRI-ID.

FORTY-ONE HINDUS ON TRIAL AT PATNA

(News Bureau.)

MORADPUR, Nov. 10.

As a sequel to Bakri-id troubles sensational cases against 41 Hindus are pending in the Court of the District Magistrate of Patna. According to the Bankipore "Express" the story is this:—During the Bakri-id there were troubles between Hindus and Moslems in Futwa Thana, but the then District Magistrate and subdivisional officer of Barh (Messrs. Ganuli and Godbole) very promptly settled the matter. The Moslems took Rs. 96 as the price of cows from the Hindus and both wrote out agreements. The Moslems in writing said that they had never sacrificed cows and would never again try to sacrifice cows. At the same time, there was trouble in Poorpoor Thana in the village of Bairwan, not very far from Bankipore. The Hindu leaders of the place were asked to help the police at Poorpoor. But before anything could be done the Hindus of Poorpoor snatched away the cows intended for sacrifice. The District Magistrate Patna fearing a breach of peace during Mohurrum issued non-bailable warrants against 41 Hindus under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, to show cause why they should not be bound down for one year. One Hindu was placed by the police under arrest before the District Magistrate at Bankipore and Babu Mathuranath Singh, Vakil, surrendered 19 others. They were released on a bail of Rs. 200 each and non-bailable warrants were issued against 21 others.

A case of dacoity has also been filed against these Hindus for snatching away cows intended for sacrifice. The Magistrate told the pleader of the Hindus that the Court took a very serious view of the case. Mathura Babu said that the drawing up of proceedings under section 107 had emboldened the Mussulmans to bring a case of dacoity so very late against the Hindus, who merely wanted to prevent the slaughter of the cows.

LORD HARDINGE.

PROPOSED FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT AT DELHI.

(News Bureau.)

DELHI, Nov. 10.

A meeting of representative citizens of Delhi was recently held at the residence of Hakim Ajmal Khan to consider the question of giving his Excellency the Viceroy a suitable farewell entertainment at Delhi on the eve of his vacating his high office in India. The Hakim Shaib presided.

The sense of the meeting was in favour of an all India function and letters are being issued to that effect by Hakim Ajmal Khan and Rai Shaib Wazir Singh, provisional organisers.

A public meeting of the citizens will be held to decide the form of the entertainment on the 28th November.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(News Bureau.)

DELHI, Nov. 10.

During the Viceroy's visit to Bikanir this month his Excellency will unveil the status of the late Maharaja of Bikanir.

The Viceroy will visit Mangla on the 9th December to open the Upper Jhelum Canal. On the conclusion of the ceremony his Excellency will leave for Lahore where he will halt until the 11th proximo. On the 10th the Viceroy will open the Punjab Veterinary College and the King Edward Memorial and has accepted an invitation to attend a garden party given by the Punjab Chiefs' Association. On the 11th a reception of retired Indian officers will be held at Government House.

His Excellency will spend Christmas at Gwalior and early in February he will open the High Court at Bankipore and lay the foundation stone of the Hindu University at Benares.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON VISIT POONA STATION.

NEW LADIES' WAITING ROOM TO BE OPENED.

(News Bureau.)

POONA, Nov. 10.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon, accompanied by Capt. Goldie, A.-D.-C., motored straight from Mahableshwar to the Poona railway station at 10-30 this morning, where they were met by Mr. E. M. Cory, Resident Engineer, and Mr. W. G. Barnett, District Engineer, G. I. P. Railway. The object of their Excellencies' visit to the station was to note the progress of the new Ladies' Waiting Room, now in the course of completion, which Lady Willingdon only recently proposed to the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway to remodel. The Agent, thereupon, issued orders for the work to be undertaken, the cost of which is estimated at Rs. 10,000. It is expected that the building will be completed by the 28th instant when her Excellency Lady Willingdon will probably perform the opening ceremony. After inspecting the waiting room their Excellencies then visited the refreshment room. They were then conducted to the Engineers' office by Mr. Cory and Mr. Barnett and shown a plan of the waiting room. From the station their Excellencies motored to the office of the Women's Branch of the War Relief Fund and left for Wathar in the afternoon.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The farewell dinner to Sir Ali Imam at Delhi has been fixed for the 1st December.

One Khan Beg Saib, a resident of Rajit, Jhung District, has been interned at Dipalpur in the Montgomery District under the Defence of India Act. This is supposed to be for some alleged connection with the last dacoity cases in which, however, he was not prosecuted.

The Ceylon Government has agreed to the proposal of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce that exemption from payment of export duties upon produce purchased under forward contracts be granted under certain safeguards for a period not extending beyond 31st December, 1915.

Members of the standing committee of the Bangalore Station Municipality headed by Mr. A. R. Cox, I.C.S., President, visited certain sites for the proposed General Market and selected a site behind the Lady Curzon Hospital. The cost of construction of the market is estimated to be between three and four lakhs of rupees, and the market itself will be modelled after the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, Calcutta.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" writes:—Members of the Punjab Club who subscribed some months ago to send a substantial sum towards the appeal issued for aeroplanes by the Overseas Club will be interested to know that 30 aeroplanes were obtained and presented to the Royal Flying Corps as the result of the Overseas Club's appeal and that further machines have been promised. A copy of the letter from his Majesty the King-Emperor expressing gratification at the liberal response to the appeal by the Overseas Dominions has been received

The Palamcottah Town Magistrate has disposed of an interesting case of neglect of duty against a railway gatekeeper. The particulars were that the accused slept at his post one night and forgot to close the level-crossing gate against traffic, with the result that a passing train collided with a country cart causing serious injuries to the carter and the complete smash-up of the cart. The accused pleaded guilty and said that he fell asleep as he had an attack of flatulence. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A full bench of the Madras High Court, consisting of the Chief Justice, Justices Sadasiva Iyer and Seshagiri Aiyer held in a letters patent appeal from Madura that where an uncle and mother of a minor nephew executed what purported to be a deed of partition dividing all outstandings, cash, moveable and immoveable properties, into equal moieties, it required registration and as the document was not registered it was inadmissible in evidence even to prove the divided status of the members and would not affect even moveable properties as the transaction was single and indivisible.

Official and Personal

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has left for Rajputana to collect funds for the Hindu University.

Sir Reginald Craddock will make a short tour visiting Bombay, Nagpur and Calcutta, returning to Delhi early next month.

Mr. E. W. Parker, Advocate, Lahore, has been nominated Member of the Punjab Legislative Council in the vacancy caused by the death of the late Sir Arthur Ker.

Mr. Findlay Shirras, Director of Statistics leaves Calcutta for Bombay to-day to discuss with the Chamber of Commerce certain questions chiefly relating to cotton forecasts and cotton press returns.

Sir Edward Gait, the new Lieut.-Governor of Behar, arrives at Bankipore by special train at noon on the 13th instant. The arrival will be public. He goes on tour immediately. On the 26th a Council meeting will be held at Bankipore.

CALCUTTA OUTRAGE.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

At the Coroner's Court to-day, the inquest was resumed on the death of Sub-Inspector Girendra Nath Banerjee who was shot dead recently.

Inspector Upendra Nath Chatterjee who was also wounded on the same occasion deposed that the deceased Inspector was with them in the house of Inspector Jibonkrishna Mukerjee and they were partaking of refreshments. All of a sudden a Bengalee youth appeared at the door, drew out a revolver, stepped into the room and commenced firing. The light that was burning in the room, went out when three or more assailtants entered the room and continued firing. Witness got shot and when they were scrambling up the stairs the deceased fell receiving a revolver shot. Witness picked up the deceased and dragged him upstairs where the deceased died almost immediately.

The Jury returned a verdict of death from a gun wound amounting to murder by some person or persons unknown.

JUDGE AS COUNSEL.

Sir Samuel Evans, the President of the Divorce Court, the other day acted as counsel, and, while sitting on the bench, conducted a petitioner's case for her.

The incident occurred through the inability of the petitioner's counsel to attend to the case because he was engaged in another court. The President, within a few minutes, had granted the petitioner

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association a meeting of members will be held on Sunday the 14th instant at 5.30 p.m., (S.T.), to express sorrow at the death of the late Sir P. M. Mehta.

EXCLUSIVE FEATURES OF
GOODYEAR TYRES.

The Goodyear gives the Motorist immunity from skidding, for the all-weather tread grips the hard substance of a dusty or greasy road.

The Goodyear saves the Motorist from the TROUBLES of tread separation by its Exclusive Rivet Fabric Breaker Strip.

The Goodyear effects Motoring ECONOMY by its On-air Bag Cure, which saves blow-outs due to Inner Fabric Wrinkles.

The Goodyear is a machine made Tyre, thus avoiding the imperfections of hand labour.

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BOMBAY CRICKET WEEK.

13th to 18th December 1915.
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WOMEN'S BRANCH
OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

The following matches will be played on the Bombay Gymkhana Ground:—

His Excellency's Side (England) *v.* India
13th to 15th December.
Parsees *v.* Hindoos
16th to 18th December.

Applications for space for tents should be made to the Executive Engineer, P. W. D. Bombay.

Any further particulars can be obtained from.

J. E. JACKSON,
Hon. Sec. (Cricket),
BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, November 11, 1915.

JUSTICE BEFORE PEACE.

We have no clear idea as to what were the actual terms in which Lords Loreburn and Courtney tried to advance their views on a premature peace in the House of Peers, but on the bare face of the slender information supplied by the telegram we published yesterday it is obvious that the promoters of the pacific movement met with scant attention and no scintilla of success. No less opportune moment could have possibly been found for the furtherance of peace propaganda than now, when the Allies are faced with new responsibilities and the hands of the Cabinet are full with the devising of ways and means for their fulfilment. Both Lord Courtney and Lord Loreburn are known to entertain Utopian ideals on the subject of war and armaments, which they are not prepared to modify even in the face of such an appalling menace as that of German ambition, as revealed in the present war, and their attitude is not surprising though their courage in advancing such views at this moment is. More to the point are some pertinent remarks made by the well-known writer M. Sabatier in the course of three letters, now published in pamphlet form in Paris. These letters are addressed to President Mariano Falcinelli, the President of the International Society of Franciscan Studies, which the eminent French literateur founded in 1902, and are in the form of a reply to the former's "appeal for a peace pure and simple."

These letters show that the writer believes, and rightly so, that by making peace at the present juncture, we should be writing ourselves down rather as simpletons than purists, and on this score he refuses the invitation to endorse the appeal issued by the Society to the belligerents, declaring that, "No Frenchman at such a moment as this can pronounce the word peace,—it would seem like treason!" It is of course unnecessary to add that it would be equally treasonable in an Englishman. More than any war that has preceded it this is a war for an idea,—"the outpourings of a spiritual voice which tells us that man was created for something more than the enjoyment of the material and moral heritage of his ancestors." That this aspect of the struggle has permeated every section of the community it would be a falsehood to refute. Time after time we have seen, either in some letter home from a private in the trenches, or in some glowing act of superhuman bravery and sacrifice, that the spiritual ideals of this campaign have gripped all the British peoples in a manner unparalleled in history. In France the earlier passion of the "*revanche*," so dear to the heart of Paul Deroulède has died a natural death in the face of higher things. The old code of Bosworth Field is passed. It is not as it was with the Stanley and the Hill,—"thy father slew my father, therefore will I slay thee"! It is no longer now a war for two lost provinces; but for the nobler sentiments which the French never lost. Thus, the mere material righting of things even were they achieved would not morally justify the patching up of peace. It would not be a healing but a temporary cure, which would still leave the bacteria of brutality in a patched up system. M. Sabatier, the enthusiastic biographer of St. Francis of Assisi, says in his letters:—

The peace that Saint Francis preached was not "peace at any price",—peace considered as an end in itself. He repeated after many others: "Justitia et pax osculatae sunt,"—justice and peace have embraced. He named justice first, and peace afterwards: there is no true and lasting peace that is not founded on justice. He did not implore the people of Perugia to make war no longer on the people of Assisi. He began by taking part in the fighting; and, later, towards the end of his life, he said nothing of peace to these people, but warned them that their offences against justice would not go unavenged.

If Germany agreed to evacuate Belgium and Poland and restore Alsace-Lorraine and pay the consequent indemnities, even then it would be impossible to say "justice and peace have embraced." That peace would not restore the crushed vitality of vast provinces, nor rebuild the villages and bring plenty to the wrecked homesteads. It would be the peace that lives in dread of war, waiting for the awful holocaust to begin again. It is not enough to take from the Germans territories they rightly or wrongly possess, but to take from them the ideals that have brought them and us to where we are. It is not enough for them to realise that brute force *can fail*, but to convince them at the point of the bayonet, paradoxical though it may seem, that brute force *must fail* when arrayed against the Law which men have builded up for their guidance through long centuries of chaos and feud. To M. Sabatier the soldiers of the Allies are not merely the instruments of human justice and the vehicles of human law, but martys who die for an idea, which has unconsciously become a part of their living selves, as died Cranmer or Jeanne d'Arc. "It is not blind chance," he says,

that has united us Slavs and Anglo-Saxons and Latins in a common struggle against brute force, and has given to our union the name of "the Entente." That new title suggests a moral cohesion inspired by the intellect and the heart, in which material considerations are little more than the first milestones along a road that leads further than we can see and foretell. Our viaticum, at the moment of starting, hand in hand, for this new epopee, is no feeling of hate. We have been horrified by the German atrocities and the hideous militarism organised in so formidable a way that seems to have stamped out conscience and the distinction between good and evil; we shuddered, and we might have been tempted, had it been possible, to doubt the existence of God and of truth, when we saw the gross hypocrisy that profanes the two most noble efforts of humanity: religion and science; but our optimistic instinct soon asserted itself. The profound and true forces are with us that may have suffered checks, at times, in the course of history, but that, in spite of all difficulties, do not cease to grow,—right, justice, liberty, life, and love.

France and Britain through all their sanguinary history have never lost the threads of the higher idealism. M. Taine, in the course of his literary critiques, has always given prominence to that trait in British national character which bids it demand from its leaders in the arts, sciences and public walks of life a high and idealistic moral code. Had a British king left to his people a testament like the Confessions of Frederic the Great, they would have considered it an indelible disgrace. As it is the Germans regard it as the inspiration of their *modus operandi*. It is this which must be killed in our enemy, and, says M. Sabatier in conclusion

When Germany has been fettered and rendered absolutely incapable of imperilling her neighbours again, we shall have a definite duty to perform with regard to her. We do not abandon demoniacs and madmen, however dangerous they may be; but when we have rendered them powerless we watch for their lucid moments so that we may endeavour to awake their consciences. We will do the same for our enemies of today, without hoping extravagantly for their speedy cure, but, on the one hand, on our guard against the veritable genius for simulation that madmen often have at their command, and, on the other, firmly decided to do our duty towards them as members of the human race.

By that means this war, which is more atrocious than imagination could have suggested, assumes, from our point of view, the character of a great moral effort.

FAMINE ADMINISTRATION.

A press-note containing a belated report on the famine relief operations, undertaken during the season of 1913-14 in the Presidency, has just been issued, The failure of crops, it will be remembered, seriously affected about six-sevenths of the Sholapur District, two talukas and one petha of Satara, parts of five talukas of Bijapur and small portions of the Poona and Belgaum districts. As soon as the crop failure became a certainty labourers began to migrate in large numbers and steps were taken to watch the condition of those left behind. In the Sholapur District, where relief measures were continued from the preceding year, a District Famine Relief Fund Committee was organized with sub-committees at the several taluka stations and the efforts of these committees were directed mainly to the preservation of agricultural cattle. The total cost to Government for relief operations was about rupees three lakhs in addition to rupees two lakhs on account of remission of land revenue. A succession of years of scanty rainfall severely reduced the sub-soil water level in the affected tracts. The want of drinking water was, therefore, acutely felt in many villages and the following extract from the Report of the Collector of Satara is instructive as showing the baneful effects of social prejudices:

The scarcity of drinking water was serious and little could be done to improve the supply. Low caste people suffered most because they are not allowed by custom to draw water from the wells used by the higher castes and because their own wells are for the most part of the simplest construction and the first to run dry.

It is also interesting to note that a large number of labourers and small cultivators emigrated in search of work or fodder for their cattle. In describing the effect of emigration, the Collector of Sholapur observes:

Emigration is the *leit motif* of the period. Nearly a fifth of the total population moved out of the area of scarcity into areas of plenty taking their most valuable cattle with them. They began to move as soon as it was obvious that the October rains had failed, and they did not return till it was time to commence operations for the ensuing season. Emigration blessed equally those that went and those that stayed. It saved the cattle which were exported. It relieved the pressure on the local fodder supply to an extent which enabled the residuum of cattle left in the district to survive. It kept down prices and it kept up wages. In a word it saved the situation as nothing else could have done.

The Commissioner, Central Division, also adds that it is the emigration both of men and cattle to which people have now learned to resort freely that has of late years considerably lightened the task of administering a famine. But while admitting that emigration can do this and also help to keep up the morale and stamina of the people themselves, it cannot warrant the assumption made by the Commissioner that "now unless the rains fail over a large area it will not be necessary for Government to open famine relief works."

Notes of the Day.

The Corporation and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation has never been the scene of such a demonstration as that which took place yesterday when one member after another rose to express his admiration of the lofty civic patriotism of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and to recount the eminent services rendered by him to the city he loved so well. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved the Resolution of the Corporation's deep sense of regret at the death of its leader. Mr. D. E. Wacha also paid a most moving tribute to the memory of his life-long friend, and so did many other members, some of whom suggested that his familiar seat in the Civic Chamber should be left unoccupied, to remind the present and future generations of the unique position that the eminent citizen held. Sir Dinshaw Petit, who was greatly moved, suggested that early steps should be taken to raise a fitting memorial to the deceased patriot and that part of the memorial should take the form of a statue to be erected on the encircled plot of ground in front of the municipal buildings.

The Call for Economy.

The powerful emphasis on the necessity for drastic economy contained in Mr. Montagu's speech in the House of Commons finds considerable favour in the City, says the "Manchester Guardian."

In particular his diatribe against the consumption of luxuries and his hint of heavy luxury taxes to come is welcomed by stock-brokers, whose chief criticism of the Budget was that luxuries were let off too lightly in comparison with necessities. Not only in Throgmorton Street but in all business quarters the conviction is growing that only through wholesale economy shall we find financial salvation and the only road to wholesale economy is the road of really burdensome taxation. I also hear in the City advocacy of heavier taxation on a quite different ground. It is this. If our military authorities decide that a high rate of recruiting must be maintained, how under present conditions can the men be got without vital detriment to our financial staying power? According to the argument that I am quoting, there is one way, and that is to introduce taxation in various forms so heavy as to make the consumption of luxuries on a large scale impossible. If a hundred unnecessary commodities were stifled by taxation the workers released . . . could be well spared. The fight against the import duties is to be continued on the Committee stage of the Budget. Several amendments of detail have been put down, but the one which all Free Traders would like to see carried is that which stands in the names of Sir Alfred Mond, Sir Tudor Walters, Sir Ryland Adkins, Mr. Yeo, Sir Norval Helme and Mr. Thomas Lough, to omit clause 12,—that is, to drop the import duties altogether.

The Censoring of Poetry.

Sir John Simon was asked during a House of Commons' discussion on the Censor's famous emendation of Kipling, whether the salary of the official concerned was still a charge on public funds. He gave no answer, but "The Times" of 19th October says he had not long to wait:—

"The Times" of yesterday contained a first hand account of the fighting at Hulluch on the 13th October. In the course of it our correspondent at Headquarters, describing the storm of bombs, shells, gases, and other means of destruction which fell upon the enemy, was rash enough to quote Browning's:

'Twenty-nine distinct damnations,
'One sure, if the other fails

"His message was duly submitted to the Censor, who passed it without material alteration,—except for the Browning quotation. Whether the suggestion that our methods of destruction numbered twenty-nine would give information to the Germans, or whether strict accuracy refused to countenance the implication that they were so numerous, or whether too precise a familiarity with Browning was calculated to depress the people of this country, or to shake their confidence in the Government,—in short, whatever the motive of the Censor may have been, we can only record the fact. And the fact is that the words 'twenty-nine distinct' were neatly ruled out and the single word 'different' inserted instead of them. We do not complain. Incidents far less trivial and far more damaging to our national reputation are daily features of the Censorship; and we ourselves have been cautious of the classics since the day when a quotation from Chatham was forbidden by the Censor, who seems to have confused the great War Minister with the naval base from which he took his title. But we suggest to the honourable member that here is the answer to the question which Sir John Simon ignored the other day. Is it conceivable that the Censors number two such 'idiots' in their ranks?"

The Smallest Baby.

The tiny Flemish baby found alive and kicking by our troops in a partially destroyed farm-building, and which weighed, we are told, "just under two pounds," is not by any means the smallest edition of humanity on record. A child exhibited at one of the meetings of the British Obstretical Society, weighed just one and a quarter pounds, and the "Medical Times" once announced the birth of a living baby that weighed exactly one pound. Even this little mite, however, was beaten as regards smallness by the son of D. C. Miller, of Candelaria, born October 27th, 1882, and who weighed only eight and a quarter ounces. A five-shilling piece entirely hid its little face, and its mouth was too small to admit an ordinary lead pencil. Another tiny baby boy born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tracy, of Kingsbridge, turned the scale at ten ounces. Its head was no bigger than a horse-chestnut, the mouth could hardly grasp a goosequill, while the mother's wedding-ring would slip easily up its legs and thighs. The child of Mr. Marion Poe, who, by the way, lived to grow into a fine healthy man, measuring, like his father, over six feet in height, was, at birth, "no bigger than a small wax doll." Its head was almost exactly the size of an ordinary bagatelle ball, and the mother's ring would slip up the arm as high as the shoulder.

The Study of Economics.

In the course of an instructive lecture which he delivered the other day at Allahabad, Prof. Jevons of the Allahabad University dwelt on the objects and possibilities of an economic club. There is no subject which has recently received greater attention at the hands of Indian universities than the study of economics. Indeed, the importance of this subject cannot be over-emphasized, if the industrial growth and economic progress of the country are to be soon attained. Prof. Jevons pointed out the principal advantages of an economic club, which are well worth quoting:

The advantages of an economic club were three. First, its activities would be of great use as a kind of supplement to the college course in economics. Mere book study was of no value unless it was supplemented by knowledge of the economics of districts in which they lived. The second advantage was that the members of the club either independently or acting in co-operation might be able to carry out some really useful economic investigation into some trades or the condition of villages. Such work was done in England and he was pleased to find that it was being done in India. He referred to the work of the Patna College Chanakya Society in this direction, and to the family budgets collected by them which, he said, were in many respects fuller than such budgets he had seen elsewhere. The third advantage was that it would stimulate the interests of students in the economic welfare of their fellow-men.

The work of collecting information regarding family budgets of various classes of the poor is one of the most valuable means of social study, and the statistics thus collected can become, as they have done in Western country, the basis of real social and economic reform.

A New College for Poona.

It is a matter of common knowledge that during the last two or three years in many of the Colleges in the Presidency not a few students who had passed their Matriculation examination were refused admission on the ground of insufficient accommodation. The Colleges in the Presidency are certainly over-crowded and the reason lies in the fact that, while the number of young men seeking higher education has increased twofold, if not more, during the last decade, the number of Colleges in the Presidency remains the same as before. In this respect, this Presidency compares unfavourably with many other provinces. It is, therefore, satisfactory to note that the Shikhshan Prasarak Mandli of Poona has applied to the Bombay University for permission to open a second grade Arts College in Poona. A Committee of the Syndicate will inspect the arrangements made by the Mandli for the purpose, and we trust they will find them satisfactory. The need of a third Arts College in Poona is even more urgent than anywhere else and the Fergusson College,—though it continues to enhance its reputation as a model college of its kind in the country—is the most crowded College in the Presidency. The establishment of a third Arts College in Poona,—which, however, will teach only up to the Intermediate Examination,—will not relieve the overcrowding in other Colleges to the desired extent unless the proposed Karnatik College soon comes into being and steps are taken to open a second grade Arts College in Ahmedabad.

Madras Town-Planning Expert.

Mr. Lanchester, the town-planning adviser engaged by the Government of Madras, whose appointment we referred to the other day, will bring to bear on his task sound principles of town-planning as is evident from the preliminary pronouncement he is reported to have made. "In my opinion," he said, "town-planning did not mean the sweeping away of the old state of things, but a judicious readjustment of old things to modern conditions." This is pre-eminently the right view, for the fundamental principle of town-planning is that the city it creates should not only be beautiful and healthy, but that it should fall in with the social habits and ideas of the people; in short that while providing modern comforts and conveniences, it should be an expression of the genius of the people. Prof. Geddes, it will be remembered, said that the old Indian cities and villages were built on schemes of town-planning eminently suited to the needs of the times and the people. Mr. Lanchester too, has found that Indian conditions are extremely favourable to schemes of town-planning for he said that "at every place he had visited he had found evidence of the recognition of the high standard of social life as reflected in the religious ordinances of the people which were based on rational principles." No scheme of town-planning which loses sight of this factor, can be expected to succeed and it is satisfactory that Mr. Lanchester recognizes its importance.

The Dharampore Sanatorium

The King Edward Sanatorium, Dharampore, managed by the Consumptive Homes Society of Bombay is one of those institutions which nobly endeavour to reduce the sum of suffering in the world. It is happily set in peaceful and beautiful surroundings in the Simla Hills and owes its existence to the efforts of the late Mr. Malabari. The sixth Annual Report of the institution has just been issued and it shows that the past year has been an eventful one and has greatly increased the utility and importance of the Sanatorium. It obtained during the year a grant of Rs. 30,000 from the Punjab Government, and an anonymous donation of Rs. 16,000 offered through Lord Hardinge for the upkeep of poor non-paying patients visiting the Sanatorium and other purposes. The year also saw the completion of the Lady Hardinge Water Works at a cost of Rs. 50,000 and the construction of the Malabari memorial cottages. The popularity and the usefulness of the Sanatorium can be judged from the fact that applications for admission were received from all parts of India. Grouping the 474 applications received, 184 were from the Punjab, 99 from the United Provinces, 65 from Bengal, 45 from Bombay, 23 from Sindh, 17 from Central Provinces, 15 from Behar, 12 from Rajputana, 8 from Madras, 5 from the frontier and one from Burma. Of those admitted 52 were Hindus, 36 Sikhs, 19 Mahomedans, 7 Christians, 4 Parsis. The treatment is conducted mainly on the lines of diet, graduated exercise, tuberculin and other vaccines. The success of the Sanatorium is seen from the fact, that its establishment widely advertised the excellent climatic conditions of Dharampore, which was but an insignificant village of a few huts all over North India and consumptives of all classes now go to Dharampore and new houses are regularly being built for their accommodation.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

PREMIER'S CONFIDENCE.

SPEECH AT GUILDHALL BANQUET.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES ON WHOLE FRONT.

300,000 ALLIES AT SALONIKA.

Speaking at the Guildhall banquet Mr Asquith affirmed that Britain's choice in entering the war was right and we were sure to win. He characterised the stories of piecemeal arrangements for a separate peace as idle chatter and added that "be the journey long or short we shall not pause or falter" till the objects of the Allies were attained. Mr. Balfour, who also spoke, while declining to make any forecasts, looked to the future with serene confidence.

A Salonika telegram says that large British forces have now arrived and the Allies will soon be in a position to take a decisive offensive.

Berlin newspapers state that there are now 300,000 Allies at Salonika.

The Serbian Premier, interviewed by "The Times" correspondent, stated that contact between Austrias, Germans and Bulgarians has hitherto not really been effective. Conviction prevails at Army Headquarters and with Government and people that soon the Allied troops will arrive in sufficient numbers and swift and sure success will follow.

The Russians have secured further successes on the whole Front. They have occupied Kemmern in the district of Courland and stormed villages near Jacobstadt and Dvinsk and a strongly fortified wood.

Artillery actions have occurred on a large part of the Western Front. The French artillery in the Vosges demolished a blockhouse and shelters.

The Italians have stormed the summit of Mount Sief 7,500 feet high north of Coldilana.

Lord Curzon vigorously defended in the Lords Sir Edward Grey's conduct of foreign affairs. Lord Lansdowne also referred to Sir Edward's difficulties and explained why his Balkan policy was not a success.

ITALIAN SUCCESS.

SUMMIT OF MOUNT SIEF STORMED.

ROME, Nov. 10.

A communiqué says:—The enemy on Monday night attempted to recapture the summit of Coldilana but were repulsed.

The Italians counter-attacking pursued the Austrians and stormed the summit of Mount Sief 7,500 feet high north of Coldilana.

MR. ASQUITH'S SERENE CONFIDENCE.

SPEECH AT GUILDHALL BANQUET.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES ON WHOLE FRONT.

GUILDHALL BANQUET.

PREMIER'S STIRRING ORATION

"WE ARE SURE TO WIN."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Speaking at the Guildhall banquet tonight, Mr. Asquith, who received an unusually warm ovation, affirmed that Britain's choice in entering the war was right and we were sure to win.

LORD KITCHENER'S MISSION.

He emphasised the importance of Lord Kitchener's mission. Lord Kitchener had had friendly, and Mr. Asquith believed, fruitful conversations in Paris. He hoped that Lord Kitchener would only be away a short time to survey at close quarters the whole situation in the Near East in intimate co-operation with his colleagues and the Allies. He took with him the complete confidence of his countrymen, the authority of a great soldier and administrator and an unrivalled knowledge of the Near East. Lord Kitchener's mission had the unqualified approval and sympathy of the Allies.

NATIONAL UNITY.

Mr. Asquith emphasised our national unity. After fifteen months of war there was only one party and the voice of faction was absent. With a few insignificant cross-currents, the national life flowed in even a deeper channel of united purpose and concentrated resolve.

The Premier eulogised the heroic conduct of Serbia and asserted that not one of the Allies was not contributing its full share. He said a special word of praise for the skill and courage of the Italian army.

UNITED IN PURPOSE.

In conclusion Mr. Asquith said: "The Allies are united in purpse. We shall stand or fall together. All the stories circulated by the enemy of piecemeal arrangements for a separate peace are idle chatter. I defined a year ago in this Hall the objects without the attainment of which the Allies would not lay down their arms. They remain to-day as they were then (cheers). We have advanced a long way to their achievement. Be the journey long or short we shall not pause or falter till we have secured for the smaller States of Europe their charter of independence and for Europe itself and the whole world emancipation from the reign of force."

GERMANY FOILED UTTERLY.

Mr. Balfour, who replied for the Army and the Navy, paid a tribute to Lord Kitchener's genius in raising armies, amid ringing cheers. He emphasised that the calculations of the Central Powers had never been near realisation. Germany was foiled utterly in the first Spring and now it was two months since she had made any advance in Russia. In a war like this it meant that the tide of enemy successes had reached its limit and only the ebb remained.

COMMAND OF THE SEA.

Mr. Balfour dwelt on the importance of the command of the sea on which the whole strategy of the Allies was based.

The rulers of Bulgaria had been actuated by two simple motives, greed and fear. No diplomacy would have availed against their conviction that in backing the Austro-Germans, they were backing the winning horse but later they would discover their miscalculation. While declining to make any forecasts, Mr. Balfour looked to the future with serene confidence.

CIVILISATION STRUGGLING FOR LIFE.

Sir John Simon, proposing the toast of the Allies, paid a warm tribute to each. He declared that the experiences of the war confirmed the opinion that civilisation was struggling for its life. Referring to Japan's adhesion to the fact to make no separate peace, he added that the time to discuss in the Commons the terms of peace is not yet. The greatest of all securities for the continued and united resolve of the Allies was the compelling appeal of Belgium and Serbia.

SERBIAN MINISTER.

DEMONSTRATION OF SYMPATHY.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

A feature of the reception in the Guildhall library this evening was the demonstration of sympathy with the Serbian Minister, the audience rising and cheering long and enthusiastically.

The French and Italian Ambassadors and the Grand Duke Michael were also accorded great receptions. The Colonial representatives received hearty ovations, especially the High Commissioner of New Zealand, guiding his son who had been blinded in the Dardanelles fighting. Lord Derby received a very warm welcome.

PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The "Daily Telegraph" rejoices at the buoyant and cheerful confidence of the Guildhall speeches.

"The Daily News" says: "The remarkable confidence as to the prospects of the war expressed by Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour give the country new faith and fresh inspiration."

"The Times" says: Mr. Asquith voices the national attitude to the war. Delay in achieving decisions has not shaken our determination. The difficulties and disappointments have only raised the British spirit to a sterner temper."

FRESH RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

KEMMERN OCCUPIED.

STRONGLY FORTIFIED WOOD STORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 10.

A communiqué states that the Russians have secured further successes on the whole front.

They have occupied Kemmern in the district of Courland capturing much material which the fleeing Germans abandoned.

The Russians stormed villages near Jacobstadt and Dvinsk and a strongly fortified wood east of the town of Zaliechtchiki.

The Russians repulsed four enemy counter-attacks made with the object of recapturing the wood.

ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

A BLOCKHOUSE DEMOLISHED.

PARIS, Nov. 10.

A communiqué says:—Artillery actions have occurred on a large part of the front, especially on the Nouvron Plateau and in the districts of Tahure and Mesnil in Champagne.

Our artillery in the Vosges demolished a blockhouse and shelters.

RECIPROCAL FUSILLADE AT LOOS.

TO THE ALLIES' ADVANTAGE.

PARIS, Nov. 9.

A communiqué says there was reciprocal fusillade at Loos, while further south patrol fighting took place to our advantage. There were violent German bombardments in Champagne and also at Beuvraignes.

SUFFICIENT FRENCH MUNITIONS.

MARVELLOUS RESULTS OBTAINED.

PARIS, Nov. 9.

In an interview M. Thomas, Minister of Munitions, said that the results already obtained were marvellous. The Commander-in-Chief had almost more shells than he needed. Fewer cast-iron and more steel shells were being produced. The work done was as nothing compared to what had still to be done. That would require the whole forces of the nation.

LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

NAVAL AND MILITARY FUNCTION.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Lord Mayor's Show was almost entirely a naval and military function. The procession included the Colonial detachments and a recuiting column comprising men representing a number of different regiments and units. Rain fell, but the streets were filled with huge enthusiastic crowds.

CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT

RESOLUTION PASSED BY LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Members of the London County Council, standing up and singing the National Anthem have unanimously passed a resolution assuring the Government of the unfaltering determination of the people of London to support them to the utmost in the prosecution of the war to a successful issue.

Besides the London County Council, the Municipalities of Islington, Bristol and other places have passed unanimous resolutions of confidence in the Government.

These resolutions are without a precedent, as the Lord Mayor of Bristol pointed out in a speech in which he denounced the bitter, vindictive and ignorant criticism of a section of the press as dangerously weakening the power of the executive.

The "Daily Chronicle" points out that these resolutions, like the Guildhall speeches, prove that the speeches of Lord Loreburn and Lord Courtney are entirely unrepresentative of public opinion.

SIR E. GREY'S BALKAN POLICY.

LORD CURZON'S VIGOROUS DEFENCE.

CRITICS SEVERELY REBUKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 8.

In the Lords Lord Loreburn suggested that the Antwerp and other expeditions were undertaken without the approval of proper military and naval authorities. The idea of a small war cabinet reporting to the full cabinet was calculated to secure the maximum of delay and the minimum of efficiency.

Lord Milner severely criticised our unpreparedness for the latest Balkan developments.

CENSORSHIP.

Lord Curzon replying said he proposed to confine himself to censorship. He reiterated the Government's unanimous anxiety to give the maximum of information consistent with discretion. With regard to descriptive accounts of engagements, he would like to see an arrangement by which it would be possible to publish immediately or soon after the engagements an account without details which might be useful to the enemy, to be supplemented two or three weeks later with details so valuable to the families of those concerned. The Government was seeing whether some arrangement was possible, creating closer contact between the Press and the fighting forces by which news of naval and military interest would be readily available at an early date. With regard to the censorship of German wireless news, Lord Curzon pointed out that whereas these telegrams at first related to military events, they now contained appendices designed to discredit the Allies.

DEFENCE OF FOREIGN OFFICE.

Lord Curzon vigorously defended Sir Edward Grey's conduct of foreign affairs. Sir Edward Grey had the most difficult task of any Foreign Minister of our time. He had to drive a team of four horses of the Allied governments and their armies which had never been in harness together before along a road with pitfalls on either side and dangerous curves. Then after fifteen months of war, because two Balkan Kings had disappointed our expectations and been false to their pledges, people turned round and bespattered the idol whom only a few months ago they adored. Such attacks tended to weaken our authority with other nations including the Allies.

SUPPRESSION OF THE "GLOBE."

Dealing with the suppression of the "Globe," Lord Curzon quoted that journal's assertion that Lord Kitchener had resigned because he was weary of the intrigues of politicians. Thus it not only made an untrue statement but assigned thereto a false and malicious reason and all this at a moment of the most critical nature in international affairs. It did not stop there but the next day repeated the statement and declared that the Government denial was untrue. The Government authorised the action which had been taken because of the "Globe's" persistence after it had been warned that it was publishing false statements.

BALKAN POLICY.

Lord Lansdowne replying to Lord Milner said that when the documentary history of the war became available it would show that the question of Balkan policy was continuously before the Foreign Office. It was not from any want of careful consideration that our expectations had been disappointed. Our policy was based on the promotion of a give and take arrangement between the Balkan States. They were all ready to take but giving was a different matter. Jealousies and animosities, aggravated by external intrigues and pressure had prevented the success of what in principle was only a reasonable policy. Our hesitation in sending troops to arrest the German advance was due to the importance of considering what were the most effective means of checking the advance. There was however no delay. We sent to Salonika all the troops immediately available and no time was lost in placing the remainder of the force under orders and providing transport

ROUMANIA'S ATTITUDE.

NOT EXPECTED TO INTERVENE FOR SOME TIME.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

"The Times" Petrograd correspondent writes that Roumania is not expected to participate in the fighting for some time owing to technical geographical causes, but she will not fight against the Entente unless the Germans are able to compel her. It behoves the Entente to send large forces to the Balkans to prevent the enemy from attacking Roumania.

LARGE BRITISH FORCES ARRIVE

DECISIVE OFFENSIVE IN SIGHT.

DANGER TO MONASTIR RELIEVED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

A telegram from Salonika, dated November 8th, says that timely help from the French who retook the important Mezen Height dominating the Prilep-Gradsko road from the Bulgarians and established contact with the Serbians at the Babuna Pass, has relieved the danger to Monastir.

The first British blood was split on November 6th on the extreme French left. The British losses were very slight.

Large British forces have now arrived at Salonika and the Allies, will soon be in a position to take a decisive offensive.

PROJECTED ALLIED ACTION ON GREAT SCALE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10.

The "Frankfurt Gazette's" Constantinople correspondent says that the Entente is preparing a combined Balkan action on a great scale. Russia is concentrating troops on the Roumanian frontier. The Anglo-French are planning landings at Kavalla and Dedeagatch.

BULGARIANS LOSE 80,000 AT KRALIEVO.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Serbian Legation in Paris announces that the Bulgarian losses at Kralievo were 80,000.

300,000 ALLIES AT SALONIKA

REPORT FROM BERLIN.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 9.

Berlin newspapers state that there are now three hundred thousand Allies at Salonika.

SERBIAN PREMIER'S CONFIDENCE.

ULTIMATE SUCCESS CERTAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 9.

"The Temps" correspondent in Serbia has had an interview with the Premier, M. Pashich, who said:—

Contact between Austrians and Germans and Bulgarians has hitherto not really been effective, for the Germans cannot yet transport guns and munitions to Turks and Bulgarians. For that reason the Germans are desperately endeavouring to gain possession of the Belgrade-Nish-Sofia railway.

The conviction prevails at the Army Headquarters and with the Government and the people that soon Allied troops will arrive in sufficient numbers to begin operations.

Success will be swift and sure. Moreover we are certain that this success will mark the beginning of the end of the war.

TALK OF GERMAN RAILWAY THROUGH SERBIA.

SERBIANS STILL HOLD IMPORTANT SECTIONS.

PARIS, Nov. 9.

The talk of a German railway communication through Serbia is extremely premature. Not only do the Serbians still hold two sections on the Belgrade-Sofia line but they have dynamited tunnels and greatly destroyed lines, which will require extensive and tedious repairs.

ITALIAN EXPEDITION TO THE BALKANS.

TO PROCEED THROUGH ALBANIA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Petit Journal's" Rome correspondent states that it is understood that Italy has decided to send an expedition to Albania immediately Gorz falls.

Salonika newspapers state that the new Anglo-Italian force will operate from the Adriatic probably based on Valona, whence Monastir is reachable under ten days.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

NEXT SESSION IN BOMBAY.

MR. MAZHARUL HAQUE ELECTED PRESIDENT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 10.

The Council of the All-India Moslem League, have decided to hold the next annual session of the League in Bombay.

The votes recorded as regards this Resolution are: 49 for and 13 against.

Mr. Mazharul Haque, Barrister, Bangpore, has been elected President by an overwhelming majority.

BULGARIA AND ITALY.

ROME, Nov. 9.

It is semi-officially stated that the Bulgarians by threatening Albania in order to reach the Adriatic coast are injuring the interests of Italy which will take suitable steps to avoid such injuries.

VICEROYS WAR TELEGRAM

(NEWS BUREAU.)

DELHI, Nov. 10.

The Viceroy's war telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 9th November, says:—The Germans claim to have occupied Krushevatz on the western Morava and are attacking heights south of Kralivievo. They have also passed the junction of the southern and western Morava.

Unofficial Athens reports say that the French reached Gradeko on the road between Krivolak and Veles.

GREEK CABINET CRISIS.

M. VENEZELOS' PROPOSAL FOR AVOIDING DISSOLUTION.

ATHENS, Nov. 9.

M. Michaelidakis, the Cretan opponent of M. Venezelos, has joined the Ministry.

The Cabinet is considering the proposals of M. Venezelos for the purpose of avoiding a dissolution, namely either the Minister of War shall express regret for the incident, or the Venezelists shall not attend the Parliament. It is understood that the majority of members are in favour of dissolution.

The third anniversary of the fall of Salonika was celebrated by Te Deum and a review. The King was present and was acclaimed.

KAISER'S ATTEMPTS TO EMBROIL GREECE.

FOILED BY POPULARITY OF VENEZELOS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

Dr. Dillon in a telegram to the "Daily Telegraph" says that King Constantine on account of his military successes is the Greek national idol, whereas M. Venezelos is esteemed as a statesman.

The Greek absorption in internal bickerings was one of the results at which the Kaiser aimed. A further aim is to embroil Greece with Britain and France in connection with the Salonika landings.

A favourable event would be a Teuton success in the Balkans, but M. Venezelos has thrilled the national soul and rendered the infamy of active treachery to Serbia impossible.

THE SALONIKA LANDINGS.

WHY KING CONSTANTINE PERMITTED THEM.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cabled on 8th November:—

The "Gaulois" states that King Constantine recently told a representative of the Entente that when the Kaiser enquired the reason why the Salonika landings were not opposed, he replied that he was unable to oppose them until Germany was able to paralyse the possible anti-Greek attitude of the Entente's fleet.

STOLEN PLANS OF A GREEK NAVAL ARSENAL.

PURLOINED EN ROUTE TO LONDON AND SENT TO GERMANY.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cabes:—

The "Morning Post's" Athens correspondent states that plans for a naval arsenal at Eleusis had been drawn up under the direction of Sir Edward Raban on the recommendation of the British naval commission. Greece sent to London the final approved plans in the Spring, but some one purloined the papers en route by prearrangement and sent them to Germany. Persons in the Greek Ministry of Marine are implicated. Steps have not been taken to punish them.

(For other War Telegrams see page 8.)

FRENCH CAPTURE OF STRUMNITZA.

STIRRING ACCOUNT OF BULGARIAN ROUT

IRRESISTIBLE DASH OF AFRICAN CHASSEURS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.

An Italian correspondent in an account of the first important action between the French and the Bulgarians in south-eastern Serbia at the end of October, said:—

The action was fought on the steep and stony hillsides, much divided by ravines on the east bank of the Vardar. After heavy artillery preparation four Bulgarian regiments attacked on the dense German system. They were preceded by bomb throwers and Macedonian irregulars.

A HURRICANE FUSILLADE

The French artillery and infantry did not fire a shot till the Bulgarians were within a few hundred yards and then the entire French front burst simultaneously into a hurricane fusillade. This was followed by 75's and machine-guns.

The Bulgarians wavered but with forlorn hope five hundred men dashed forward and broke the French centre after a bayonet struggle.

General Bailloud ordered the African chasseurs to advance and the Bulgarians' forlorn hope was wiped out. Then the whole French line was ordered forward.

BULGARIANS DRIVEN OUT OF TRENCHES

Zouaves and the Foreign Legion drove the Bulgarians out of their trenches and the enemy abandoned wounded, quantities of arms and ammunition and two Krupp field-guns, which they hurled into a deep gully.

By midnight, the French guns were covering the town of Strumnitza.

SERBIANS RETIRING IN GOOD ORDER.

STUBBORNLY CONTESTING THE GROUND

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Nov. 10.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables, London, November 9:—

The "Morning Post's" Athens correspondent states that enemy reports indicate that the Serbian northern army is retiring in good order, stubbornly contesting the ground. Should it succeed in driving back the Bulgarian wedge in the Csaud-Kachanik sector and joining up with southern army, the Serbs could hope to resist the enemy's advance indefinitely.

Strict martial law prevails in Sofia and the press is only allowed to print favourable news. Bombardments of Varna have been suppressed.

FALSE EXCUSE TO JUSTIFY MASSACRES.

The "Berliner Tagoblatt's" Sofia correspondent says the Entente are landing 5,000 troops daily.

The Serbian Legation denies the Teuto-Bulgar reports that civilians are taking part in the resistance. The reports are spread in order to justify massacres that are occurring.

GERMANY'S VAIN HOPES.

A writer in the "Petit Parisien" declares that the idea that if Germany can reach Constantinople she will be able to pour the wealth of the East into the Northern Empire, is fallacious. It is in order to meet the danger of riots due to high prices that the Balkan expedition has been undertaken.

STRENGTH OF ENEMY TROOPS ON VARIOUS FRONTS.

HEAVY GUNS BEING SENT TO THE WEST.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cabled on the 9th instant:—

"The Times" Petrograd correspondent says that high Russian military authorities estimate the German infantry divisions in the West at 110, those in Serbia at 10 and those on the Russian front German 50 and Austro-Hungarian 40, as also 23 cavalry divisions. The Germans are sending to the West heavy guns in addition to troops.

The "Central News'" Amsterdam correspondent telegraphs that twenty heavy guns, rendered useless owing to the incessant firing before Dwinsk, have arrived at Konigsberg.

HOW THE GOEBEN GOT COAL SUPPLIES.

KING CONSTANTINE'S ORDERS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

Sir Edwin Pears lecturing in London said the Goeben was enabled to reach the Dardanelles by coal supplies from a port near Athens. King Constantine gave the necessary orders independently to the Ministry of Marine.

Sir E. Pears says there is no doubt whatever that the British will ultimately reach Constantinople.

SINKING OF THE UNDINE.

DETAILS OF THE EXPLOIT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 9.

On the occasion when the Undine was sunk, the German steam-ferry, Preussen with full cargo of loaded railway trucks left Trelleborg at noon on Sunday and was met outside Swedish waters by the Undine and a destroyer. The periscope of the British submarine was observed when the vessels were twenty-two miles out but before anything could be done a torpedo exploded under the Undine and another followed, crashing into the engine-room.

SURVIVORS RESCUED.

Some survivors were picked up by the destroyer and others climbed on the rafts which the vessels were towing in the case of an emergency. A special train at Sassnitz took the whole of the crew to Kiel. The Undine sank in thirty fathoms of water.

Steam ferries have been suspended.

SWEDISH STEAMER CAPTURED BY GERMANS

PROTEST BY OWNERS AND INSURANCE COY'S.

CAPENHAGEN, Nov. 9.

It is reported that the Swedish steamer Capella has been captured by German torpedo boats in Swedish waters and taken to Stettin. The owners and insurance companies have protested through the Foreign Minister.

U. S. AND BLAKADE OF GERMANY.

PRESS COMMENTS ON THE NOTE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.

Press comments on the Note to Great Britain are characterised by utter lack of irritation though praise is bestowed on the document as dignified and emphatic. The papers declare that the Note cannot conceivably lead to a rupture of friendly relations and they regard it rather as fulfilment of neutrality than as evidencing lack of sympathy with the Allies' cause.

Advices from Washington attribute to Government officials opinion that differences will eventually be referred to an arbitration.

ALLEGATIONS OF UNDUE DETENTIONS DISPROVED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Nov. 10.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables from London:—

"The Times" publishes a table showing that of the 273 vessels mentioned in one of the lists of the American Note over half were detained for two days or less, nearly three-quarters were released within four days and over three-quarters within five days.

LONG AND IRRITATING CONTROVERSY ANTICIPATED

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

"The Times" Washington correspondent states that the general opinion on the American Note anticipates a long and irritating controversy. He is frankly disappointed with the attitude of nine-tenths of Americans. A well informed American said: "Doubtless you are rather high-handed, but if we were engaged in war and had sea-power we should do much the same. Our Government is bound to protest, but beyond argument and possibly arbitration nothing is likely to happen."

ANCONA SUBMARINED.

270 SURVIVORS ARRIVE AT BIZERTA.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Reuter wires from Ferryville (Tunis) that on Monday afternoon the Ancona bound for New York was sunk by a large submarine flying the Austrian flag.

The submarine fired a hundred shots into the liner which was then torpedoed.

ROME, Nov. 10.

Numbers of injured from the Ancona have been taken into the naval hospital at Ferryville (Tunis). 270 survivors have arrived at Bizerta.

YACHT IRENE REPORTED SUNK.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The "Daily Telegraph" says it is reported that the Trinity House yacht Irene has been sunk. Thirteen of the crew were saved and twenty-two are missing.

EIGHTH VOTE OF CREDIT.

IMPORTANT SPEECH EXPECTED.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Mr. Asquith will demand the eighth Vote of Credit to-day. The amount originally contemplated was 250 millions but it is understood that a larger amount will be demanded owing to the necessity of providing for a period extending over the new year. An important speech is expected.

LATER.

Parliamentary papers announce that to-day's vote of credit will be for four hundred millions, making a total of thirteen hundred millions.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

RASHBEHARI'S ACTIVITIES.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BENARES, Nov. 10.

In the Benares Conspiracy Case yesterday the Commissioners having met after lunch, Bibutibhushan proceeded with his evidence. "I also acted as post office for Rashbehari. Rashbehari's letters were handed over by me to Jitendranath Sanyal. After I returned from Gokna I went to see Rashbehari at his house where I met a man who I learnt afterwards was Pingley. Pingley told me that he had returned from America. Rashbehari had moved from Kedarnath to Harishchandra Ghat. He told me that he had left the house because of the police enquiries. He asked me not to visit him frequently because there was a man visiting him whom I should not meet. After a week he sent for me and I went. Sachindra, Damodar, Narendra, Pingley, Vinayak Rao and Jamnadas were also present at that visit which was in January, 1915. Rashbehari told us on that occasion that time had come for a revolution and we must be prepared to die for our country. He also told us that there were to be risings at Meerut, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, Lucknow, Allahabad, Bareilly, Jubulpore and a few other places. He told us that Damodarsharup was to be the leader in Allahabad he himself, he said, was going to Lahore with Sachmadra and Pingley. He said that Narendra and Priyanath were to bring arms, ammunition, bombs, etc., from Bengal. Vinayak Rao and Hemchandra Dutt were to take them to the Punjab. Vinayak was then to come back to Cawnpore. He told Priyanath and me to go to the Benares lines and see the troops there with a view to seduce them. Nalini was to go to Jubulpore and seduce the troops there. Pingley was to see troops everywhere in the Punjab. Kalipado and Annada were to be kept as reserves for future work. Rashbehari also said that Sochindra was to come back to Benares from Lahore. Hiranmoy was not present at that meeting. He did not then tell us the date of the rebellion but said he would go to Lahore and fix the date there. Sachindra was to come back and tell us the date. Rashbehari explained to us how to blow up bridges, to cut telegraph wires, to destroy railway lines and to loot treasuries. Rashbehari left the day after the meeting Benares from Kashi station to Moghalserai and then to Delhi. Rashbehari gave me Rs. 10 to go to Allahabad and buy a 3rd class ticket to Delhi from the City booking office. I went to Allahabad and bought a ticket. I returned to Benares and gave the ticket to Rashbehari. When they left Benares they said they were going to Lahore. Pingley, Vinayakrao and Sachindra were with him when Rashbehari left the house.

ATTEMPTED SEDUCTION OF TROOPS.

After Rashbehari left, Priyanath and I one evening went to the Native Infantry lines. When the evening parade was over we talked to some of the sepoys and we found one Aleshwarsingh, a Havaldar, in the regiment in sympathy with us. I spoke to Sachindra the same day after we had visited the native lines. This was 3 or 4 days after Rashbehari's departure. I told Sachindra what we had done. Sachindra spoke to Jaleshwar next day. He told Jaleshwar that he had been to Delhi to seduce the troops and advised Jaleshwar to take 15 days' leave to see the troops in such places. This was to convince Jaleshwar that Sachindra was describing facts. Jaleshwar said he could help them only with 100 men. When he asked us what arms we had we replied we had bombs and agreed to show him one. At that time there were bombs. I don't know where Jaleshwarsingh is now. Jaleshwar belonged to the 7th Rajputs. I met Dilla, a Havaldar of the reserve troops in the 7th Rajputs at the Benares Cantonment Station. After conversation with Jaleshwar, Dilla told us that he would give 75 men and asked us to show him our houses. This meeting had been arranged previously. On the same occasion Puransingh another Havaldar was also with Dilla but he did not take part in the conversation though he heard what we had been talking. When we met Jageshwar again he told us that he had talked with his men and they were ready to join us. We met other sepoys two of whom Dharamsingh and Jadunathsingh are among the accused present in court. I met Jadunathsingh twice with Rashbehari at Rajaghat. In February 1915 before Rashbehari returned from Lahore I had been to Ramnagar on two successive days in order to seduce the sepoys of the Maharaja of Benares. Priyanath accompanied me. I went to Ramnagar. After conversation with Dilla Jaleshwar and others I spoke to some of the Maharaja's sepoys. We began by asking them how war was going on and if the Maharaja had sent any troops. I found two men Mangalpande and Vishwanath Pande sympathetic. They took us to their quarters and we met others who told us that they were under a Hindu Raja and had nothing to do with the British Government. We said that Maharaja was under the British Government. They wanted money before they did anything. I reported Sachindra everything regarding my conversation with Maharaja's men. I heard from Sachindra before Rashbehari's return from the Punjab that two Punjabis named Suchasingh and Kartar Singh had come here to visit troops. I also went to Dinapur in February to seduce the troops.

A NEW ARRIVAL.

Sachindra went with me as far as Moghalserai where arrived a Bengalee, by the Howrah-Kalka Express, who had a letter bag containing 2 dozen pliers for cutting telegraph wire and Rs. 1,000. He gave over these things to Sachindra at Dinapur. I went to lines about 11 a.m. There were Sikhs, Jats and Punjabees. When I went there I was disguised as a Rajput wearing a long coat and yellow turban. I met there one havildar named Khukasingh whom found sympathetic and dissatisfied with the Government. I asked him if a rising took place in India what he would do. He told me that he would join the rebels. He said it was very difficult to make a rising in Dinapur because the magazine was solely in the hands of the British Guards. I told him that on the 21st February, 1915 there was going to be a rising. On return to Benares I reported to Sachindra what I had done. Sachindra was then talking to Damodar. From the conversation I learnt that men whom Damodar had visited had been transferred and a new regiment had taken place. Sachindra was very much deejcted at this report and said when such is the case there will be no rising in Dinapur and Allahabad. There would be no rising in Benares either. I met Pashupati on the day I returned from Dinapur. Nalini was to go to Jubbulpore and stay with Manmatha's father-in-law. Nalini reported that he had met some men who were ready to join but as no rising took place he returned to Benares. It was 21st February, last.

Babu Harimohan Roy requested the Commissioners to tell the defence names of the prosecution witnesses.

Mr. Alston said:—He could give in a sealed cover the names to the Court.

The case was adjourned.

LATER.

At the resumed sitting of the Special Tribunal to-day, the examination of Bibhuti Bhushan Haldar, the first approver, by Mr. Alston, was continued. He stated:—When I returned to Benares from Dinapur we reengaged the house at Harischandra Ghat which was occupied by Rashbehari. It was then occupied by Pashupati and Damodar. Ramdeo of Dhatrua joined our party. On the very day I returned to Benares I saw bombs, one pistol, cartridges etc., in possession of Manmatha. The pistol was a mauser, one of those stolen from Messrs. Rodda and Co. Calcutta. On the same day, i.e., on 21st February, 1915, I purchased three pliers from a shop in Gudaulirk and five silk handkerchiefs to make pliers non-conductors of electricity. I knew that a rising was expected in the Punjab to take place the same day. In anticipation of a rising Sachindra, Damodar, Priyanath, Nalini and I went to the Maidan about the evening at once to join the regiment if a rising took place in Benares. Sachindra went on a bicycle so that in case of a rising he could at once bring bombs, revolvers etc. But no rising took place and we returned home disappointed. Mannilal told me five or six days after that no rising had taken place in the Punjab. Rashbehari had told Mannilal that the rising in the Punjab had failed. Two or three days later I myself met Rashbehari in Sachindra's house. Vinayak Rao was also with him. Rashbehari wanted to live in Benares. I took him to my own house where he stayed more than a week. While Rashbehari was staying at my house he was visited by Sachindra, Pashupati, Damodar, Narendra, Annada, Priyanath, Nalini, Vinayak Rao and Pingley. Rashbehari while staying at my house told that such and such regiment's disarmed men had been arrested, houses searched, bombs and ammunition had been discovered and many men were arrested. He told me that he suspected one of the conspirators Kirpal Singh who had given information to the Police. After this Sachindra and Pashupati went away to Calcutta for Rashbehari suspected that they might be arrested.

RASHBEHARI AND SEPOYS.

Bagwandas, barber, was sent for by me to shave Rashbehari. Pingley and Vinayak lived in a house near Baburam's house. A day or two after Pingley went to Bombay and Vinayak to Cawnpore. Vinayak Rao went to Cawnpore to see the organisation there. After Rashbehari left my house I took him to another house in Tripurabhairavi. I had hired that house under the name of Hariprosod Bannerji. Rashbehari told Mannilal to take a house separate from his family for he might be arrested. While Rashbehari was in Benares, twice I saw sepoys with him. Among the sepoys were Dilla Puran Singh and Dadanath Singh. I saw Pingley five or six days after he had gone to Bombay. He brought two Mahratta friends, Baburao and Anantji Hanurkar with him. I heard Rashbehari talking to the Mahrattas about the organization in Bombay. Vinayak stayed in Pingley's house until his own house was searched. Then he shifted into another house at Kedarghat. Rashbehari was then passing under the name of Surendra Nath Dutt. Vinayak Rao and Narendra by Rashbehari's instructions fled away to Calcutta. Before this Rashbehari paid Pingley Rs. 50 and asked him to go to Meerut and make another attempt to seduce the troops. I also saw Pratap Singh with Rashbehari. His father Kesri Singh was convicted in the Kotah murder case. Pratap and Sachindra then left for Delhi. Rashbehari asked me to take Damodar to the Rao Saheb of Kharwa and introduce him to stay there. It was then settled that Damodar should meet Mannilal at a Dharamasala at Delhi. Sachindra and Pratab had gone to Delhi because Rashbehari asked them to throw some bombs in a garden. I heard that Lachminarain Ganeshilar, Khasta Ramnath, Mannilal and Shan Hardayal of Delhi were our co-conspirators, Pasupati when he came to Benares from Calcutta with Sachindra, brought with him two bombs, a bottle of solution, and some gun cotton. After Pashupati had gone Rashbehari also left Benares with Nalini. The latter turned four days after and told me that he had left Rashbehari at Nadia. Annada had already left Benares before Rashbehari.

PINGLEY AT MEERUT.

I saw Pingley at Rajghat after Rashbehari's last departure. Pingley and Priyanath were together. Pingley told me that he had settled that revolution will take a place at Meerut. He said that some cavalry men were ready to rebel and an Afghan Daffadar had come with him to Benares to take some bombs. I told that we had only ten bombs with us. I gave them to Pingley at Babura's house Pingley also took away from Baburao's house ten caps and a bottle of solution. Pingley had disguised himself by wearing a Pyjama and a Turkish cap. Pingley and the Afghan Daffadar hired an Ekka at the Chowk and went to the Kashi station. Subsequently about the 27th or 28th March I read in the "Pioneer" of Pingley's arrest at Meerut. Priyanath subsequently went to Delhi to see Sachindra there to take to him some bombs and a revolver. I took these from Baburam's house and give them to Priyanath. When Priyanath returned he told me that Sachindra had taken only one bomb and solution. He brought other things back. The revolver which Priyanath took to Delhi and then brought back was given to Damodar with 22 cartridges by the Raosaheb of Kharwa. Damodar also told me that the Raosaheb had promised to give another revolver which was then under repair. After Priyanath returned from Delhi, Nalini took the revolver and cartridges to Bombay and cap to Calcutta under the orders of Rashbehari. After Rashbehari had left I got a letter from him brought by Pratap Singh. In that letter Rashbehari wrote that he was going to supply us a large amount of arms and ammunition and that we should try to reorganise. Manilal returned to Benares some time after Pingley's arrest. Before his return I had written to him that Vinayak Rao's and Narendra's houses were searched. Manilal was subsequently arrested.

THE ROCHAMBEAU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The fire of the Rochambeau has been extinguished and she is proceeding to Bordeaux.

DEATH OF E. S WILLARD.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The death is announced of the actor E. S. Willard.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Speaking in the Commons, Mr. Bonar Law said he did not think the assembling of the Imperial Conference was possible at present but the Government would welcome the visit of any Premiers of Dominions.

BRITAIN AND CHINA.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to Sir E. Cornwall said that the reason Britain had associated herself with Japan's representations in favour of the postponement of a change in the form of Government in China was the fear of disturbances, with regard to which "I had at least one representation from a British commercial interest."

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The King presided at the Pricy Council to-day.

AMERICAN REFUGEES AT TABRIZ.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions learns that the Armenian refugees at Tabriz are dying of cholera at the rate of a hundred daily and Urumia is also affected.

PRINCE OF WALES RETURNS TO FRONT

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Prince of Wales has returned to the front.

BULGARIAN WHEAT EXPORTS.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" published on the 9th instant, the conclusion of a document circulated in Bulgaria by the Bulgarian Government. Arguments are therein adduced for the purpose of proving that the requirements of Bulgarian grain growers necessitate Bulgaria choosing the side of the Central Powers. "If we export our grain to Italy, France, and England we shall not receive half the prices we could get if we were to export our grain to Germany and Austro-Hungary. If our grain supply is exported to these two States it will bring Bulgaria about 360,000-000 lewa, a sum which is twice as great as our entire export in the best years can be."

The document then claims that the free passage of the Danube is an absolute necessity for Bulgaria. Serbia and Russia do not permit Bulgaria to use this river. "Serbia will hear nothing of opening the Danube, therefore, in agreement with Germany and Austria-Hungary, we must create a free passage of the Danube by force."

MANUFACTURE OF MUNITIONS.

CONTROL OVER FACTORIES IN INDIA

(NEWS BUREAU.)

DELHI, Nov. 10.

A "Gazette of India" extraordinary issued this evening publishes the Defence of India Ordinance which provides as follows:

Section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act IV of 1915 shall be construed as if after clause (l) of subsection (1) the following clauses were inserted, namely.—(m) To enquire that there shall be placed at the disposal of the Governor-General-in-Council the whole or any part of the output of any factory, workshop, mine or other industrial concern for the manufacture, preparation or extraction of any article or thing which in his opinion can be utilized in the prosecution of the present war; (n) to take possession of and use for the purpose of the Governor-General-in Council any such factory, workshop, mine or industrial concern or appurtenances or plant thereof; (o) to require any work in any such factory, workshop, mine or industrial concern to be done in accordance with the directions of the Governor-General; (p) to regulate or restrict the carrying out of work in any such factory, workshop, mine or industrial concern or to remove the plant therefrom with the object of increasing the output of any other such factory, workshop, mine, or industrial concern; (q) to provide for any other action which may be necessary to regulate the possession or to facilitate the collection, manufacture, preparation or extraction of any article or thing which can in the opinion of the Governor-General-in-Council be utilized in the prosecution present war; and (r) to regulate the sailings of British steamers from any port in British India and to reserve for the use of the Governor-General-in-Council all or any accommodation of whatever kind for the carriage of all persons, animals or goods on any such steamers.

GUN FROM EMDEN AS EXHIBIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.

A gun from the Emden has been added to the exhibits at Horse Guards.

PRUSSIAN CASUALTIES.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 10.

Ten more lists of Prussian casualties amount to 78,376 between the 22nd Oct. and the 2nd Nov. The aggregate Prussian losses are 2,099,454, including 503,190 in the last three and a half months.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN ROUMANIA.

The old adage that "it's an ill wind that blows nobody good" may be regarded as strictly relevant to the textile manufacturers of Roumania at the present time, says the "Textile Mercury." While the world-war is raging outside the Roumanian manufacturers have the home market to themselves—and what this means may be gauged by the fillip received during the Austrian crisis and the time of the Balkan war, when competition from outside was suspended only in part. When every allowance is made for the obstruction to the circulation of money entitled by the difficulties in the way of exporting agricultural produce, the fact that Roumania has become entirely dependent on home manufactures implies a large margin of advantage to native industries.

The chief manufacturers are located in Northern Roumania, and coarse goods and small firms are the rule; nevertheless, there are undertakings of a larger growth, and the calibre of these may be illustrated by particulars concerning sundry leading companies. In the front rank of these stands the manufactory of woollen goods, underclothing, etc., near Bacau, the company having its head offices at Bucharest. As to the company's position, the fact that a dividend of 15 per cent. on its three million francs share capital was declared just before the European war broke out may be allowed to speak for itself.

Next to be adverted to are various undertakings in Jassy, first and foremost of which is the Societate Anonima Romano-Italiana a Industriulor Textile, with a capital of one and a-half million lei or francs. It specialises in hemp spinning, rope, twine, cordage, and allied commodities, and employs 400 persons, chiefly women and children the wages average 1.40 to 2 francs per day for the latter and up to 4 francs for adults. Attached to the works are dwellings for 100 employed families.

Another firm is the Testabura Jasi, with a capital of 750,000 francs; it is engaged in the manufacture of cotton stuffs for under-clothing, linings, etc., and possesses a dye-works attached. The employees number between 200 and 300 (chiefly women and children), the wages of adults ranging up to 4 francs per day. Next comes the "Moldova" firm, with a capital of 320,000 francs, specialising in the manufacture of cotton hosiery goods, such as jackets, body underwear, and stockings; it employs about 150 workpeople. In the outskirts of Bucharest is the English-owned Fabrica Romana, a well-equipped cotton weaving and bleaching concern, with a considerable number of Lancashire operatives.

Coming next to the smaller undertakings, the chief stocking manufactory in Jassy (belonging to Hodan, Cave and Co.) is deserving of mention. This firm, which speculates in cotton and woollen stockings, and runs its works by electric power, began some eight years ago with half-a-dozen employees, and during the interval has increased them to ten times that number, while the employees' wages have also risen considerably during the last four years.

LATE SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.

SPECIAL MUNICIPAL MEETING.

TRIBUTES BY MEMBERS

HIS GREAT SERVICE TO THE CITY.

UNIQUE RECORD OF MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES.

An urgency meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, when glowing tributes were paid to the memory of Bombay's greatest citizen, the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. There was a full attendance of members, and the general public was also present in large numbers, representing all classes and communities. All had met under the shadow of a great calamity and the members of the Corporation and the general public listened in deep silence to the speeches delivered. His familiar seat on the right-hand side of the President next to that of the Secretary, was draped in black for the occasion, and the Union Jack over the Municipal Buildings was flying half-mast.

THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, the President, opening the proceedings, said:—At the behest of those who have sent in a requisition I have convened this special meeting to enable the members to pay special honor to the memory of that departed worthy whose loss we all so greatly deplore. We are met to-day under a cloud of bereavement that has cast its shadow over all our hearts. The country at large has not yet recovered from the shock it received by the death of the late lamented Mr. Gokhale and now within eight and a half months another star of the first magnitude has set. By the death of the late Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, India loses one more of its illustrious sons. His name was a household word throughout the length and breadth of this vast co inent, for there was not a single movement of importance during the last thirty-five years and more affecting the interests of India and the Ind in which he did not take a prominent part. He returned from Europe after qualifying for the Bar in 1868 and early displayed great ability. His clear head, his logical consecutiveness of thought and his oratorical powers soon enabled him to spring in one bound to a position amongst the leaders of the day in this city and it did not take him long thereafter to get into the front rank in all matters of importance in connection not only with the Presidency of Bombay but by degrees of India generally. Sir Pherozeshah passed away on the 5th instant. Deservedly glowing tributes have since been paid to his memory by the entire press of India and there will I take it soon be an opportunity when from the platform as well, fitting references will be made to his very long and very distinguished public career.

HIS SERVICES AS A CORPORATOR.

We here, however, are concerned with his connection with the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Although varied were his activities during his long and strenuous life, yet we can with justice claim that there was no other public body to which he was more devoted and for which he worked with greater zeal and gave to it more of his valuable time and thought than he did to the Bombay Municipality. He most thoroughly identified himself with all that meant the progress, the advancement and the prestige of this Corporation. In our entire history no other councillor has served on it for the long and unbroken period of as many as forty-six years and served with such remarkable skill and ability, a record of which any councillor in any city in the world might well be proud. Without fear of contradiction and without meaning the slightest disrespect to any member past or present one could rightly observe that it has not fallen to the lot of any other member to render to the Corporation such signal and conspicuous services as did the late Sir Pherozeshah. The Corporation on its part was not wanting in its appreciation of his great merits and of his sterling worth and paid him the singular compliment of electing him as often as four times to the Presidential chair. Similarly ever since the Corporation has enjoyed the right of a seat on the Bombay Legislative Council, Sir Pherozeshah was the one member who was time after time unanimously returned by us to that body and no better choice could have been made, judging from the yeoman service he rendered during all these years and to which the pages of the Council deliberations and our own records bear ample testimony.

There are members on this Board to-day who have served on it for twice or even three times as many years as I have done. I must leave it to them who have known Sir Pherozeshah himself and his work for a much longer time to speak with greater authority and more intimate knowledge on this melancholy occasion. But whether we were associated with him on this Board for a few months or for a number of years one and all of us soon found out that in all municipal matters whatever he believed he intensely believed, whatever he wished he ardently wished, whatever he wrought he most strenuously wrought. His vigorous eloquence was joined to solid learning and debate was for him the flint and steel which brought out all his fire. His quickness in detecting a broken link in the arguments of those who were opposed to him and in exposing a plausible fallacy have drawn forth the involuntary praise even of those who at times disagreed with him and in a deliberative assembly like ours such occasional differences of opinion must inevitably occur.

UNIQUE ASCENDANCY IN THE CORPORATION.

Sir Pherozeshah was poorly in health for several months past. During the current official year he was with us on the opening day and only once thereafter on the 16th August. . . Although ailing physically he showed no diminution of those intellectual powers which gave him undoubtedly the first place of distinction amongst all our councillors. No man has so kept the ear of this assembly or has exercised so weighty and so decided an ascendancy over it. It was a common sight to see members troop in one after another from the tea room and take their seats whenever it was Sir Pherozeshah who rose to speak and whether one agreed with him or not one was bound to listen to him with due deference and profound respect to which he was so fully entitled. In regard to this ascendancy I may well quote here a passage from Mr. Lovat Fraser's "India under Curzon and After," a critic who on many points greatly differed from him yet who writes that:—

> Though Sir Pherozeshah's attitude on many questions may have been open at times to strong dissent, he has always commanded deserved respect from opponents and supporters alike. In the local municipal politics of Bombay he was supreme. He had his own following in the Corporation and the city usually had to bow to his imperious will. It is due to him to say that his power was sparingly exercised in municipal affairs and that by his example he added breadth and dignity to the public life of Bombay.

The public life of Bombay and the life of this Corporation in particular is the poorer to-day by the loss of that eminent citizen whose towering personality was recognised by all and the like of whom perhaps we shall not look upon again for years to come. Whilst we as his colleagues greatly mourn his loss we have cause to rejoice that we have known him personally, have lived in the same age, have worked in the same atmosphere, have listened to his eloquence and have often been instructed by the wisdom of this great man. Men like Sir Pherozeshah live in the minds of those who come after. Such men do not, cannot die. They join the

> "Choir invisible
> "Of those immortal dead, who live again
> "In minds made better by their presence."

SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna then moved:—

"That the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, in this special meeting assembled, desire to give expression to the feelings of profound regret evoked by the lamented death of Bombay's foremost citizen, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta, K.C.I.E., who was not only the trusted guide and leader of this Corporation and other civic bodies but also an eminent leader of the entire Indian community, and in whose death this city along with the country has sustained an irreparable loss. Ever since Sir Pherozeshah joined the Bench of Justices in the year 1870, he worked and fought most strenuously for a reform in the Municipal constitution and with exemplary self-denial for which there is no parallel, steadfastly consecrated his life and magnificent talents to the affairs of the Corporation in the making of which he had a prominent share and in jealously guarding and promoting the cherished rights and interests of which he never spared himself during his long and honourable connection with the Corporation. On several occasions in the past the Corporation have gratefully acknowledged their obligations to Sir Pherozeshah for his illustrious services, and on this mournful occasion they once again deem it their duty to place on record that throughout this eventful period of forty-five years during which he was elected to be President of the Corporation on four different occasions, a distinction unique in the annals of the Corporation, and their representative on the Legislative Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay ever since the Corporation were given the right to elect a representative, upto the date of his death, a record equally unique, he was unto the Corporation a pillar of strength, that it is to his sterling efforts and inspiring example and guidance that the Bombay Municipality is particularly indebted for the proud position it occupies as the premier Municipality in India, and that it was but natural that with such a brilliant record of life-long service distinguished by his impressive personality, glowing patriotism, exceptional powers of eloquence, vigorous intellect, sober judgment and fearless independence he came to be regarded and revered by his colleague as the father of the Corporation." (2) "Lamenting the grievous loss of a colleague and countryman so highly esteemed and so eminently indispensable, the Corporation desire to convey to Lady Mehta and her family their heart-felt sympathy in the great bereavement they have sustained."

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said:—The last and first of the giants has been laid low by the cruel and indiscriminating hand of Death, and the whole of India from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin is in deep mourning for the death of one, the like of whom it will be years before the unfortunate country will have the good fortune to see again. Death has hitherto claimed as its victims many of India's heroes, but none more courageous, more heroic, more brilliant, and more noble than our dear departed leader—Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta. With the rest of the country the city of Bombay tears her hair and beats her breast and bitterly weeps over the loss of her "Uncrowned King." The loss is so stunning and so stupendous that it is not possible for us even to remotely guage its extent or its gravity. If we meet here to-day to record our sense of the loss we have sustained, it is because duty demands it. I for one am fully conscious of the impossibility of the task of assessing the immensity of the value of the loss that we have suffered in common with the rest of the country, and putting on record in suitable terms our sense of that stupendous loss. Personally in Sir Pherozeshah, whose sincere and intimate friendship I have had the privilege of enjoying for over a quarter of a century—in Pherozeshah I have lost an elder brother—to whom I looked for help and advice in difficulties, whether of a private or public character, as my "friend, philosopher and guide." I am aware I can do but scant justice to such a versatile genius and leader as Sir Pherozeshah, but the mournful duty of moving the resolution has fallen to my lot, and I crave leave to place the proposition before you.

Sir Pherozeshah's public activities have been in evidence before the public for such a long period that there is probably not one amongst the millions, young or old, who can read and write, that is not acquainted with them. I feel it therefore unnecessary to recount them in detail on this mournful occasion. Suffice it to say that even while he was reading as a stripling in the Elphinstone College the brilliance of his talents attracted the attention of the eminent Sir Alexander Grant, who even then predicted a brilliant career for his young pupil, persuaded his parents to send him to England and secured for him a scholarship to enable him to proceed to England to study for the bar.

THE TRIO OF SIXTIES.

While in England, Sir Pherozeshah placed himself under the guidance of the Grand Old Man of India—Dadabhai Nowroji,—from whom he seems to have imbibed the spirit of public service, and formed friendship with the late Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee of Calcutta and Mr. Badruddin Tyabji of Bombay—a friendship which continued unabated till the latter two were snatched away by the merciless hand of Death. This trio of 'Sixties—the subsequent leaders of united India—spent their hours in discussing matters of importance to India and sketching out schemes for the advancement of their motherland. Imbued with a sense of public service, rare then as now, they returned to their respective Provinces to meet again on a common public platform in that memorable year of the inception of the Indian National Congress, 1885.

The year 1870 witnessed the first appearance in public of the young man that was marked out to guide the future destinies of the city. Mr. Crawford, the then Municipal Commissioner, was being assailed on all sides for his extravagance in Municipal expenditure, and proposals were put forward to bring about reforms in municipal administration. Nurtured in the sturdy liberalism of the 'Sixties and the principles of John Stuart Mill, and equipped by personal acquaintance with the work of the municipalities in England, Sir Pherozeshah came out with a paper sketching out the lines on which reforms should be carried out. The trait that subsequently characterised his public career was first evidenced on this occasion. I mean, his bold and fearless advocacy of what he believed to be right and in the best interests of the public, regardless of the frown or favour of the Government or the people. He was hissed on that occasion, but it must have been a matter of deep satisfaction to him that the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872 came to be modelled on the lines sketched out by him.

Sixteen years later, i.e., in 1888, the Act came to be amended and Sir Pherozeshah, who had been appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council by Lord Reay the previous year, was appointed to the Select Committee to which the Bill was referred. The share that Sir Pherozeshah had in the ultimate shaping of the Bill was of such an important character that it evoked warm compliments from Lord Reay, who remarked "his views were characterized by that independence of judgment which marks a representative as distinct from a delegate."

BEGINNING OF MUNICIPAL CAREER.

Ever since 1869 when he joined the Bench of Justices—the predecessor of the present Corporation, his influence over that body had been ever on the increase, until at last he became practically the "Uncrowned King." But be it remembered that he invariably used his extraordinary abilities and predominant influence in defence of the rights of the Corporation, and even his opponents admit that if the Corporation is now what it is,—the first Corporation in India,—and if the city has come to be recognised as the *'Urbs prima in Indis'*, the credit is principally due to that great man,—our departed leader,—whose loss we can never cease to mourn.

Even his worst traducers will admit that Sir Pherozeshah's services to the Corporation and the city have been brilliant and without a parallel. But even if he had not rendered such meritorious services, his share in the amicable settlement of that vexed question of Police Charges would alone have entitled him to our everlasting gratitude. His work and worth were of such a supreme character that they could not fail to be recognised. The Corporation felt itself honoured in attempting to honour him. Twice Chairman of the old Municipality, he was elected twice again as the President of the Corporation on two historical occasions, viz., the visit of their Royal Majesties, on the first occasion as Prince and Princess of Wales and on the second as King-Emperor of India and Queen. On the second occasion there was a contest, but you will all admit that it was in the fitness of things that a man who had contributed to the making of the Corporation what it is, should have been elected to present, as the first citizen, the welcome address to their Majesties the King-Emperor of India and the Queen on their first landing on Indian shores.

Continuing Sir Bhalchandra said:—

A selfless statesman of unimpeachable character, an orator of a high order, a debater unsurpassed in India, the stalwart champion of public rights, and above all every inch a gentleman, Sir Pherozeshah was not only a leader of men, but he was the leader of leaders,—the Prince among men. It is the loss of such a leader as this that we have met here to mourn. The void caused by his removal from our midst can never be filled, nor will the gaping wounds in the hearts of those that had the privilege of his friendship and that felt it an honour to work under his standard be ever healed. The calamity is a national one, and the loss is so great, so stunning that we cannot even approximately measure its depth. Every day that passes will bring us nearer the realisation of the extent of the irretrievable loss. On bended knees we can only pray to God to give peace to the noble departed soul.

SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola seconded the motion. He wished to associate himself with the previous speakers in their expression of the deplorable and irreparable loss that the city and the country had sustained by the removal from their midst of Sir Pherozeshah. Every member of the Corporation would sadly miss the genial presence of the veteran councillor who gave his all to promote the best interests of the city and it would be no exaggeration to say that among the many-sided activities of a long and useful life, the first that claimed his attention was the Bombay Corporation and he was always ready, with the great gifts of intellect with which he had been endowed, to do his level best to promote the best interests of the city. Many and varied were his services to the country and the Empire. Sir Pherozeshah combined in himself those rare qualities of head and heart which would have enabled him to make a name and prove a success in any walk of life that he might have chosen to adopt. He would have been at the top of the tree as a practising barrister if he had devoted all attention to that purpose but he chose to devote his attention to the service of his country. The speaker well remembered an occasion when replying to an address Sir Pherozeshah feelingly said there was a time in his early life when a Government post was offered him and that it was with some hesitation that he had declined it, not because the post was uninviting but because he felt he should devote his life to the service of the country. His great forensic abilities, his clear logic, his thorough mastery of Municipal law, his inexhaustible fund of wit and humour, and his great powers of debate enabled him to occupy the leading position that he did on the Corporation and in the country. It was also his sincerity of purpose, and his earnest determination to promote the best interests of the city that won him the unique position in the Corporation. In the larger field of Indian politics he had rendered pre-eminent services to the country. The speaker acknowledged it as one of Sir Pherozeshah's prime characteristics that he was always ready and willing to give the utmost help to any junior member that sought it. The speaker himself remembered the help he had received from him. Sir Pherozeshah spared neither his time nor his convenience in order to help junior members, so that in course of time it might be possible to build a class of men who might carry on the torch of local self-government after his demise. The speaker concluded by saying that the loss the city and the country had sustained by Sir Pherozeshah's death was irreparable and it behove them all to study the lessons of that great life and to act up to them.

MR. J. A. D. MCBAIN.

The Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain said: I beg to support the motion which has been so ably and feelingly proposed and seconded. Sir Pherozeshah was a giant among public men, and when a man such as he is taken from us we do well to honour his name and to put on record our feelings with regard to him, as an example to every one who cares for his country. I have been long enough a member of this Board,—I believe I am now the oldest European member,—to fully realise how much we all owe to our departed colleague. During the many years I have known him I have always had the warmest admiration for Sir Pherozeshah, and for his devotion to duty and singleness of purpose, and although I have not always seen eye to eye with him yet I have been glad on very many occasions to have his guidance and advice.

The Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy associated himself with the previous speakers.

SIR FAZALBHOY CURRIMBHOY.

The Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy said: I crave the indulgence of the house to add a few words to the fully deserved tribute paid by my colleagues to the beloved memory of the truly great citizen whose loss we mourn to-day. Sir Pherozeshah's death is indeed the greatest misfortune that has ever befallen this Corporation. No one has ever worked for it with such rare devotion and self-sacrifice as he has done and it is really doubtful whether it may ever hope to see the like of him again for many years to come. To the younger members of the Corporation like myself, he was a source of inspiration and strength. Often have we differed from him and often did he come down upon us with all the vigour of his intellect and all the force of his wonderful eloquence, but he had a large heart and he often came forward to assist and support those whom he did not allow to go unscathed in the debates. The fame of this Corporation has been built up by stalwarts like Sir Pherozeshah who was a stalwart amongst stalwarts and it will now be our sacred duty to the deceased to uphold the traditions of the house by loyally following to the best of our abilities the noble example set by him

SIR DINSHAW PETIT.

Sir Dinshaw Petit said Sir Pherozeshah had a wonderful hold over the people of this city and this country and he came to be called their "uncrowned King." The speaker did not think there had been at any time any citizen of Bombay who was so much loved and respected as Sir Pherozeshah. He (the speaker) expressed the hope that early steps would be taken, to raise a fitting memorial to the late Sir Pherozeshah and that a part of that memorial would take the shape of a statue to be erected nowhere else but in the square in front of the Municipal Office.

DR. N. H. E. SUKHIA.

Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia said:—With a heavy heart and poignant grief, I rise to add a few words to what has been so appropriately said by the previous speakers on this very sad occasion of having lost for ever our esteemed colleague and revered guide, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. His valued services in the Corporation, which date since its very inception in 1872 and which continued up to the very moment of his death, are so numerous and varied that, however, one may be familiar with them one can hardly do justice to them, were he to speak even for hours. His services to the City in general in various spheres of life and to this civic body in particular were such as could truly be said to be ineffable. They were really unique. In fact, he was the leader and guiding spirit of the Corporation, to whom this loss would be irreparable for a very long time to come. He had always at heart the prestige and dignity of the Corporation and the occasions are not few when he fought strenuously and with success to zealously maintain the same. Out of several instances I may cite for brevity's sake one only. It was with regard to the precedence of the President of the Corporation on State and Durbar functions, namely, the arrival of our august King-Emperor and Queen-Empress as the then Prince and Princess of Wales in 1905. Those who know well the incident remember him with great admiration. His long and valuable services to the Corporation alone were such as to entitle him to our high esteem and regard. But his services were not so restricted. His activities extended to every public institution in this City and every leading question affecting the welfare of the country at large. He zealously and very ably watched the interests of the public, as the representative of the Corporation in the Bombay Legislative Council, to which he was from time to time without any contest returned by the Corporation. He fought for the rights of the people fearlessly and often against odds in the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils, with unshaken confidence in the integrity of his cause. In all public bodies, Legislative, Municipal, Political and others he was a towering personality and his speeches in the Imperial and Provincial Councils on Budgets, and with regard to Local Self-Government, Land Revenue and several other Bills, and in several of the University, Senate and Corporation meetings were masterpieces of oratory and full of sober and sound arguments and common-sense.

A UNIQUE COMBINATION OF QUALITIES.

He had in him, like the true British Spirit, a unique combination of qualities required in a leader and which every right-thinking man appreciated, viz., that of forgiving and forgetting the sometimes excessive ardour of his opponents and of the proverbial gratefulness of the true Parsi Zoroastrians. It is no wonder that on account of such noble-heartedness and broad-mindedness he was always appreciated and admired equally by his friends as well as opponents, as should be the case in all spheres of public life, where a public representative acting in accordance with the dictates of his conscience has to do his duty fearlessly, firmly and justly on behalf of the people, who are generally voiceless and whose spokesman he may be against the executives, administrators, and those in power for their deficiencies and omissions. He was an able lawyer, an astute cross-examiner, a sound debater, a stalwart politician, a kind friend, a powerful but good opponent, a keen admirer of true independence and straight-forwardness, a great disliker of time-services, sycophants, opportunists, and lip-loyalists, a true patriot and a staunch asserter of the constitutional and legal rights of public bodies and their members, though on stray occasions he might have erred as all human beings are liable to err. In fact, all in all he was a great man. In brief it might be said that it is a calamity to lose Sir Pherozeshah Mehta who was the life and soul of the Bombay Corporation and a prominent patriot in the cause of the City of Bombay and the country of India, and they all shall long mourn his loss. He has done his duty admirably and nobly and by his death the sun of the Bombay Municipal Corporation may be said to have set for a long time to come. The cruel hand of death has snatched away from among us our most esteemed and revered friend and guide and we will no more see his honour-inspiring face, and hear his roaring fluent oratory, his convincing argumentative debate and his masterly advice on questions affecting the dignity, prestige and rights of the Corporation and the rights of the people and their corresponding obligations towards the Ruling Authorities in the city and the country. The one consolation we have is to know that he discharged his duties very honourably, ably and conscientiously and he has gone to his Creator with a smiling face, clear heart and noble mind. May his soul rest in eternal peace and guide us who are left in the discharge of our mundane duties with the same fearlessness, nobility of mind and integrity of purpose as always imbibed his great and noble spirit.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik spoke of Sir Pherozesha's services to the Corporation.

MR. J. S. W. MILNE.

Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne said he cordially agreed with what had been stated by the previous speakers as to Sir Pherozeshah's great patriotism, his singleness of purpose, his honesty and his kind-hearted manner. He was sure it would be realised by many of them that the chair which had been left empty by Sir Pherozesha's death would not be filled for many years to come, but he might say that it was Sir Pherozeshah's own feeling that the sooner it was filled the better. He trusted, therefore, that the example of Sir Pherozeshah's life would be such as to lead them to humbly follow in his footsteps.

Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta said it was not his splendid eloquence, but his breadth of views and his fearless independence that had brought to Sir Pherozeshah spontaneously the leadership of the house. Sir Pherozeshah was dead, but his splendid example of self-sacrifice and devotion to local self-government would live for all time leading them to that wider self-government within the Empire to which he had devoted all his life.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit said Sir Pherozeshah's death was a national catastrophe, coming as it had come so soon after Mr. Gokhale's death. In him Bombay had lost one of its formost citizens, the country one of its strongest pillars, and the national cause it foremost and most powerful champion.

MR. CADELL.

The Commissioner, Mr. P. R. Cadell, said that there were occasions when Sir Pherozeshah strongly opposed the proposals brought forward by the Commissioner. But there were also many occasions when the Commissioner had received his cordial support in matters which would otherwise not have received the immediate consent of the Corporation. But whether he agreed with the Commissioner or opposed him, he never bore ill-will to him afterwards, but always treated him with perfect friendliness. There was one point in his character which had been lost sight of and it was the more than generous way in which he spoke of the services of the Commissioners at the time of their departure. Again, not only himself, but the Commissioners before him had always appreciated the broad view which Sir Pherozeshah took of the questions that came up before the Corporation and his great grasp of Municipal questions. There was another point which had not been touched upon and it was the elevating effect of his presence on the debates of the Corporation. It was Sir Pherozeshah who had raised the debate there above the level of petty bickerings to which a debate in a popular assembly was liable to degenerate.

MR. MIRZA.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan said: We meet to-day under the shadow of a great sorrow. The whole of India mourns to-day the death of one of her noblest sons, and we in particular mourn the death of one who was the father of this house.

His position here was unique and it is not too much to say that time will not restore to us another person who would have the same commanding personality, the same long and wide experience, the same burning eloquence and the same enthusiasm and selfless patriotism that characterised the late Sir Pherozeshah. It is on occasions like this that we realise what it is so to live as that life becomes an infinite blessing. It may be that people differed from his views. It is not always possible for two men to agree, but his bitterest opponents realised and admitted the sincerity of his convictions. His great legal acumen and his intimate knowledge of the Municipal Act and the steps that led to its passing and his knowledge of the Municipal executive machinery coupled with a marvellously retentive memory made him the most useful member of this house.

I wish to confine myself to-day to his Municipal activities and to say nothing of his educational activities in the University of Bombay. He was one of the brightest and noblest alumni of the University and took as keen an interest in its workings as he did in the working of the Bombay Municipality. But I cannot refrain from incidentally referring to the fact that the honours bestowed on him by the University of Bombay came too late in life. The expression too late is always a sad one. But unlike the Senate this house early recognised the sterling qualities of Sir Pherozeshah and elected him President for no less than four times, an honour which no other citizen of this city has ever enjoyed. He had the unique honour as President of this body and as such the first citizen of Bombay to welcome Their Majesties the present King and Queen when they landed on these shores first as Prince and Princess of Wales and again as King-Emperor and Queen-Empress of India.

The great secret of his success to my mind lay in three qualities, namely, his great moral courage, the sincerity of his convictions and his selflessness in political life. At a time when he commanded the respect of the whole of India he resigned his position on the Viceregal Council in favour of Mr. Gokhale to devote himself better to Bombay and its problems. He had a burning love for Bombay. I have often heard him call Bombay as "my city" and it was to the betterment of this great city that he devoted his life. He repeatedly said that he had no patience with those that decried Bombay. He gave up a lucrative practice. The highest honours of his profession were at his command if he had chosen to take them, but his interests lay in politics, in the Municipal life and in the educational life of this Presidency. He persevered in his objects most devotedly through good report and through ill and his name will be handed down to posterity as that of one of the greatest benefactors of this city. His place will be irreplaceable in this house. It is a matter of thankfulness that we have still among us other stalwarts in this house.

> But oh for the touch of a vanished hand
> And the sound of a voice that is still.

Sir Pherozeshah is dead, but his example will live among us to serve as a beacon light for generations to come.

MR. NAVALKAR

Mr. R. S. Navalkar said:—I beg to associate myself with all that has been said by the speakers who have preceded me. I personally came in contact with Sir Pherozeshah at this Board and I have found him always encouraging and helping a new member whenever he spoke on any matter of public importance. If I have been fortunate in securing the support of this Corporation in carrying out any of the resolutions moved by me at this Board, it was in no small measure due to a few words put in by Sir Pherozeshah in support of them. I need not remind you, Sir,

(Continued on page 10.)

THE LATE SIR P. M. MEHTA.

(Continued from page 9.)

how powerful was his voice and how bewitching was his eloquence when he once threw himself heart and soul into any cause. Sir, in his case political oratory was action, not words. What a marvellous effect his personality had often produced in this Hall. He always took long views and was ever ready to face the new necessities of a complex situation with new methods. This is particularly seen even in his early efforts to improve the municipal constitution of this city. He was pre-eminently a maker of constitutions. The impress of his marked personality was quite discernible on every movement and every institution which secured his sympathies. He was a man of action and never an idealist as nothing appealed to him which was not practical. If there was any Indian during the last half a century who fought and helped to win more than one battle for wise and just Government of this country in all its phases and spheres of action commencing from the Local Self-Government to the Council of the Secretary of State for India it was Sir Pherozeshah. He was a great Indian commoner, self-elected and devoted to the uplifting of India when the principle of representative Government was quite in its infancy in this country. Bombay has always been proud of such a selfless, noble son of hers who has remained constant and faithful to the high ideals he set before him and has shown by his unique example that they also serve Government who espouse the cause of the people of this country however circumstanced they may be. Sir Pherozeshah has left a rich heritage to the people of this country and to the residents of this city in particular how to co-operate with Government, though in opposition, to promote the best interests of the land. Sir, may his soul rest in peace.

MR. B. R. B. JIJIBHOY.

Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy said:—There are occasions when the performance of a malancholy duty imparts to it an added interest by virtue of its association with close personal feelings, when the performance of what may be called mournful duty becomes sublimated into an ittogether higher function by the inspiring touch of grateful enthusiasm. Such an occasion now presents itself to me. We have now known the late Sir Pherozeshah as a public man for the last half a century. We had seen the great actor on the public stage. We had watched his unparalleled Municipal career. We had admired him in the Council, we had revered him in the Senate and we had worshipped him in the Corporation and I may say that the one dominating trait in his career in all these different spheres of activities, was to serve us, the people of India by the practical recognition in the Government of this country of such principles as were calculated to bring about a better, more harmonious and more constitutional understanding between the rulers and the ruled and thus help towards a transition which would facilitate a regime of kindliness, of trust, of confidence and of self-government. Such were the high ideals of Sir P. M. Mehta's public career. For a private citizen to have kept these ideals high steadily before his mind's eyes and never to flinch from them, even to the detriment of his own personal gain or advancement, is to my humble mind a piece of moral heroism which challenges the admiration of us all. But alas! the hero of a hundred fights has at last crossed the bar. Enough has now been said of Sir Pherozeshah's public career and I will not therefore waste the time of the house by dilating any further on the self-same theme, but I may be permitted to give my impression of what I saw of him in private life during the last two months of his glorious life that I was privileged to stay with him under the same roof in Poona. I had more than ample opportunities of watching in private life his saintly nature, of admiring his moderate views and worshipping his noble thoughts. He found repose in work and Municipal work was the one in which he took the utmost interest. He admitted it was to him second nature. To the last, he took an abiding interest in its welfare and though prevented by illness from attending its deliberations was ever watchful of the honor, the prestige, the morale, the well-being and the dignity of the Corporation. If ever the phrase "To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die" could be uttered with greater truism, I can well assure the house that it is to-day. One feels a pang of anguish to see the old familiar chair empty to-day and to realize that it is to remain empty ever afterwards, for from thenceforth will never emanate the logic, the wisdom, the wit and above all the words of sound advice and reconciliation of our late guide, philosopher and friend. I would humbly exhort fellow Councillors, as a deep mark of respect for the departed worthy to keep it vacant, at least this session of the Corpoation.

> Keep it sacred, keep it holy, keep it as a sacred thing
> For the chair you see up yonder, is the throne of our uncrowned king.

Mr. President, if we believe in the kingdom of God in a hereafter life, well we may imagine the great Redeemer swinging open the gates of Paradise to our departed hero and welcome him with the solemn words:

> Well done, thou good and faithful servant,
> Now enter into mine abode.
> Life's race well run,
> Life's work well done,
> Life's crown well won
> Here, enter into thy rest.
> Take him for all in all, we shall not look upon his like again.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji and Dr. Gava also dwelt upon the eminent services rendered by Sir Pherozeshah to the city.

MR. COWASJI JEHANGIR.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said Sir Pherozeshah would be missed more and more as they realised his loss. He would be missed not only by the people but also by Government. The speaker suggested that Sir Pherozeshah's chair should be kept vacant so that future generations who visited the hall might be reminded of his great services to the city. If Sir Pherozeshah had been born an Englishman, he would have risen to be Prime Minister.

Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy said that shortly before his death Sir Pherozeshah told junior members to be most careful and jealous of the constitution of the Corporation.

MR. D. E. WACHA.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said:—With a heart sick and full of the deepest sorrow at the swift and sudden death of my life-long friend and co-worker, it is difficult for me to find words to speak with anything like fullness all that I so poignantly feel at the present time. Our friendship began at school when we were boys of six and nothing came between us from then to the time he passed away,—a big span of 64 years—to mar it even in the slightest degree. It was unbroken and uninterrupted. And now I feel his loss sadly and consider myself left lonely and stranded. But whatever my personal loss and grief, it must sink into the larger grief in which the whole Indian nation has been plunged. Universal sorrow prevails al through the country and comingled with the gloom of the terrible war, the end of which none of us can foresee, the shadow of his loss has further darkened the whole Indian world like an eclipse. Thousands of brave men have shed and are shedding their blood in the cause of the world's freedom. Daily do we read of the marvels of heroism achieved by Britain's noblest sons and by our own countrymen in the various sanguinary fields of battle. But India has lost her valiant son Pherozeshah on the field of "fruitful strifes and rivalries of peace." He gave the best of his life-blood, his great talents and his indomitable energy, unmterruptedly for full forty years to the cause of his motherland, with a courage, independence, untiring devotion and unexampled selfishness which are to-day the admiration of millions of his countrymen. It is not for me to relate the immeasurable services rendered by him to the city of his birth and to the Municipal Corporation in particular during half a century. They are writ large in the civic history of this city. The hero of a hundred fights in this civic chamber, he earned the hegemony of the Corporation and maintained its reputation for the highest efficiency by his ungrudging spirit of self-sacrifice, by his disinterested services and by his undoubted abilities given to the cause of his city from week to week, month to month and year to year for fully forty-five years. It is an unprecedented record in the history of this city, nay in the history of whole India, and no tribute from our faltering tongues to-day can ever repay the gratitude under which he has left us.

STATESMAN OF UNUSUAL BRILLIANCY.

And what shall I say about his other and greater work, unparalleled and unprecedented in the annals of British Rule in India? In the great Indian field of high politics, of popular instruction, of popular freedom of thought and speech, of liberal culture and other reforms of the highest importance to the welfare of the country, he worked incessantly with a singleness of purpose—the greater good of the Indian people—without any other hope of reward than that of his own conscience. The last few years of his life had been those of his widest influence and his highest reputation as a great statesman of unusual brilliancy, of almost unerring sagacity and clearest foresight. But this is not the place and the time to offer that fullest appreciation of his great and invaluable services to his country. I only content myself by observing that gifted as Sir Pherozeshah was and endowed with such versatile talents, universally recognised, he would have made his mark in any country of the civilised West had his lot been cast there, and most specially in that great mother of Parliaments, the British House of Commons, with its rich and historical traditions of seven hundred years.

EMBODIMENT OF VIGOROUS YET DIGNIFIED POLICY.

It has sometimes been said, by those who absolutely knew next to nothing of his real feelings and sentiments, of his pure patriotism and burning desire to see the people of this country lifted to a higher level in the scale of the great nations of the world, that he was a most difficult man to deal with. But I can boldly say without the least hesitation and with a knowledge of his innermost heart, that perhaps no man was more misunderstood than he. The great majority of Anglo-Indians, official and non-official, who a few years ago saw in him nothing but a relentless democratic swordsman who wielded his sword most uncompromisingly, have of late acknowledged him to be the embodiment of a vigorous yet dignified policy, which, while raising the prestige of political life in India has at the same time brought the rulers and the ruled to understand each other better. Even his political opponents have respected his courage, his penetrating judgment and his dignified firmness. By his great urbanity and genial nature he gained the affectionate regard of all classes and communities and of friends and foes alike. Underlying, as is alleged in some quarters, his autocracy, there was something that touched the very chords of public life. Thus it was that he became the idol of the whole Indian nation and thus it was that he was unreservedly confided alike by his countrymen as by the Government. I can only conclude by saying of him what Shakespeare has said of Henry V.:—

> Hear him debate of commonwealth affairs,
> You would say—it hath been all his study:
> Turn him to any cause of policy,
> The Gordion knot of it he will unloose,
> Familiar as his garter; that, when he speaks,
> The air, a chartered libertine, is still,
> And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
> To steal his sweet and honeyed sentences.

Sir Pherozesha is no more. His place is void. He bloomed like the secular aloe tree of which the poet has sung. It will be some generations before another like him shines as brilliantly as he did on the Indian firmament. He has gone to join that chorus of the immortals of whom George Elliot has so beautifully sung. Meanwhile our hearts go in this darkest hour to the bereaved widow. We offer our deepest sympathy and expression of condolence in her great affliction.

The President then announced that he had received messages from Mr. K. H. Kayani, Mr. A. M. Tod and Mr. H. P. Mody. Mr. Kayani was at present in Japan and the fact of his having heard there of Sir Pherozeshah's death showed that the news agencies had transmitted the news all the world over.

The Corporation then passed the resolution, standing.

Mr. H. P. Mody, who was unable to be present at the meeting, in a letter to the President, said he regretted very much that he was prevented from coming down to Bombay to take part in the meeting convened to do honour to the memory of the illustrious leader of the Corporation. It was so usual to exaggerate the virtues of a man after he was gone, that it was difficult fittingly and adequately to give expression to their profound sorrow and dismay at what the Empire had lost by the death of Sir Pherozeshah. The loss which Bombay in particular had sustained was irreparable and no memorial that grateful Bombay might rear to him could adequately commemorate the greatness of his intellect and personality, and the magnitude of his services in almost every sphere of public activity.

Mr. A. M. Tod, who was unable to attend owing to illness, wrote to express his "deepest admiration and respect for the magnificent work Sir Pherozeshah had done for our city." He felt that "in him they had lost a councillor whose place it would be impossible to fill."

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

ELOQUENT EULOGIES.

A meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association was held yesterday evening, to express their sense of loss and sorrow at the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, their President for the last twenty-five years, when Sir Bhalchandra Krishna presided. There was a large gathering of the leaders of public opinion in Bombay.

At the outset the Hon. Mr. N. M. Samarth read letters from the Sangamner Municipality, the Indian Association, Lahore, and many other public bodies. Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji had written the following letter:—

I am very sorry that I shall not be able to be present at the special meeting of the Association to-morrow "to place on record the high sense of the great loss sustained by the Association on the lamentable death of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, M.A., LL.D., K.C.I.E., who was Chairman of the Council and President of the Association for over 25 years."

The death of Sir Pherozeshah is indeed a great, a very great loss to India. I have known him throughout the whole of his public career and can hardly express adequately my appreciation of his ability and high worth as a public benefactor.

Sir Pherozeshah's loss at any time would have been a serious matter. But at the present time it is most deplorable and I feel it most keenly.

Here is the time coming upon us to settle the most serious and important questions of India's place in the Empire, the rights of Indians as British citizens, etc., and here we have the misfortune of losing such a power and force at the time of our greatest need.

To me personally he was one of my best friends.

With an expression of sincere grief at Sir Pherozeshah's death.—Yours faithfully,

DADABHAI NAOROJI.

The Hon. Mr. C. H Setalvad then moved:—

"That the Bombay Presidency Association beg to express their sense of profound sorrow at the death of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, M.A., LL.D., K.C.I.E., who was one of the first founders and secretaries of the Association and was their President for the last twenty-five years and in that capacity by his able and statesmanlike guidance rendered invaluable services to the Association. In him the Presidency, the whole country and the British Empire loses a citizen of unrivalled public spirit, broad statesmanlike outlook and unselfish devotion to the welfare of his country, who for a period of nearly half a century played prominent and effective part in the political regeneration of the peoples of this country and whose removal at the present juncture is a national loss the magnitude of which it is impossible to estimate. The Association beg to tender their respectful sympathies to Lady Pherozeshah Mehta and other members of his family and assure them that their sorrow is fully shared by people of all classes and creeds throughout the whole country."

A GREAT VOID LEFT.

In moving the resolution Mr. Setalvad said that it was really with a heavy heart that he moved the resolution, and that he was not going to speak at great length.

He first came into contact with Sir Pherozeshah a little over twenty-five years ago and ever since that time he had been day after day closely associated with him, and he had observed his career with great admiration and respect ever since he came into contact with him. He had great pleasure in saying that he had profited very much, as many other young men in this Presidency had profited, by his association and the help which Sir Pherozeshah gave him. It was truly said that the magnitude of the loss they were at the present moment unable to guage. It would be felt and felt more and more as years passed by when occasions would arise when they would realise what it was to be without Sir Pherozeshah. Only recently,—last year,—such an occasion arose, and the Bombay Presidency was deeply indebted to him for his vigilence over the public interests of Bombay. Mr. Setalvad referred to the Bombay City Survey Bill which came before the Legislative Council last year. It was published in the ordinary way, and looked a very tiny measure. Sir Pherozeshah who was then at Matheran set about to study the whole literature upon the subject, especially the Calcutta Act on which it was said to have been based. Sir Pherozeshah after studying these at once placed his unerring finger on the flaws and realised the dangerous character of the Bill as it was then framed and he at once made spirited attacks on the Bill in the Legislative Council, in the Municipal Corporation and outside and induced the Government to modify that measure. They all knew how successfully he was able to work for the welfare of the city, which was his real desire. By rozeshah. Only recently,—last year,—such Sir Pherozeshah's death a great void had The greatest tribute they could pay him was by following in his footsteps and by imitating his selfless services to the country at large.

Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar in seconding the proposition said that the history of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta's career was in the first place not merely the history of the city of Bombay, but also of the Presidency of Bombay. And in the second place it could be, without the slightest exaggeration, said that it was contaminous with the history of what might very aptly be called modern India. It was Sir Pherozeshah who by means of this Association laid the foundation of that corporate life of the Presidency which they witnessed to-day. It was true that before his time there was a political association called the Bombay Association. It had its vicissitudes but those three stars of Bombay who have all disappeared from among us, one by one, identified themselves with the Association and made it into a great influence and devoted themselves to public service. Public life in the city of Bombay was then more or less of a narrow character, and public life so far as the mofussil was concerned was practically non-existent.

SERVICES TO THE ASSOCIATION.

Continuing Sir Narayan said that the Bombay Association existed until the year 1872 and did good work in its own way and in its own time. But the work was not of a very fine nature and so far as the mofussil was concerned its activities did not influence public opinion. In 1872 there was a parting of the ways. The bold attitude which Mr. Mehta, as he then was, took over the Municipal affairs created a split. The Bombay Association was more or less an aristocratic body. The educated middle class was almost nowhere. A paper read by Sir Pherozeshah on the Municipal questions of the day, created a serious difference of opinion and some members of that body severed their connection with it and formed another body until the year 1885 Bombay was without any marked political life. Now and then there were no doubt some public meetings Pherozeshah Mehta and Telang worked, but without any association. During Lord Ripon's viceroyalty the impetus which was given to public life throughout India, enabled Sir Pherozeshah and Mr. Telang to request Mr. Badrudin Tayabji to come out of his legal shell and join them. And in 1885 after Lord Ripon had retired and Lord Dufferin had taken his place Mr. Hume put himself into communication with the patriotic men of the country and then it was thought necessary, after the agitation caused by the Ilbert Bill, that there should be an association which could work out the destinies of the Presidency steadily and not by fits and starts. In that moment Sir Pherozeshah, Telang and Tyabji joined hands in that great work. And it was from that date, it might be said, that the aristocratic portion of the city of Bombay and the middle class co-operated and started this Association. The result was that the Presidency Association in Bombay co-operated with the Sarvajanik Sabha of Poona, and although the latter association was dead the Presidency Association, he was glad to say, still survived. If the Presidency Association had survived its many vicissitudes it was because of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, who in spite of the formidable difficulties which he had to encounter after the Indian Delegation in 1895, and in spite of the many splits, kept it up and filled the many breaches with his indomitable will, perseverance and energy. The most prominent quality in Sir Pherozeshah's life as every one knew was his courage. The younger generation hardly knew how he steadily set his face against the many public meetings which were held by people for the purpose of immortalising those whom they considered as great men and whom they admired. It was Sir Pherozeshah who put these down. On one occasion, Sir Narayan said, when Sir Pherozeshah wanted to hold a public meeting a message was sent to him by one or two influential persons who opposed him, that there would be opposition in the meeting and that certain persons would come and create difficulties, but Sir Pherozeshah said that he was resolved to have the meeting, and eventually he held it. His courage had disarmed opposition and the public meeting was held.

Speaking of the occasion when Sir Narayan last saw Sir Pherozeshah the speaker said that when he visited him on the 19th October he had an hour's interesting conversation with him, especially on literature. His was a faith drawn from Tennyson which in the words of that poet might well be expressed as:

> My faith is large in time.

It was that faith which should help them to realise the leonine qualities which distinguished Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and support them in their tears of sorrow, which he hoped would soon fructify. He seconded the proposition.

Dr. A. Viegas supported the proposition and said that the country was certainly the poorer by the death of Sir Pherozeshah, and it would be a very long time before that gap would be filled. He hoped that the younger generation would be profited by his example and the great devotion which he showed to the country and to the city of Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh said that they had lost in Sir Pherozeshah one of the greatest men whom it was very difficult to replace, and the country was very much poorer by his death.

Mr. Faiz B. Tayabji further supported it.

DISTINGUISHED EXAMPLE.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit in speaking on the proposition said he spoke with both sorrow and pleasure,—sorrow because of the loss of such a great man, and pleasure because of the sense of duty done. In Sir Pherozeshah they had lost a distinguished leader and it would take a very long time to fill up the gap which he had created. He hoped that the younger generations would be inspired by Sir Pherozeshah's zeal, devotion and public career. The speaker said that he owed his public activities to the distinguished example of Sir Pherozeshah which he always set before himself, and to the encouragement which he had always received from Sir Pherozeshah which he would never forget.

Sir Bhalchandra in a few concluding words said that the loss had been great not only to the city but to the whole Presidency. The only way to appreciate Sir Pherozeshah's work was by supporting the Presidency Association which he had founded and of which he was Chairman for so many years.

The resolution was then put to the vote and passed all standing.

The meeting then dissolved.

COTPAMNA CEREMONY IN BOMBAY.

At the "Oothamna" ceremony of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta held in Bombay the priests assembled paid a unique honour to the memory of the great patriot by resolving to mention, at all such and other religious ceremonies in the future, his name along with those of the illustrious dead of the community. It is a custom among the priests to recite the names of the great national heroes of ancient Persia at such ceremonies and to these names are added from time to time those of the most illustrious of their compatriots who die. These additions to the names are very rare and it was a splendid tribute paid to the memory of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

At the Oothamna ceremonies held at several places in the mofussil the priests similarly resolved to recite Sir Pherozeshah's name.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

A special meeting of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood will be held tomorrow at 6-15 p.m., at the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaon, to pass a Resolution of condolence at the loss that India has suffered by the death of the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta. The meeting will be presided over by the Rev. Dr. Scott, M.A., D.D. Sir Narayanrao Chandavarkar has kindly consented to be one of the speakers at the meeting.

The Young Ladies' High School opened yesterday after the October vacation. It was then closed for the day in memory of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. Before dispersing, the students were collected in the hall, and were told of the splendid services of Sir Pherozeshah and how his glorious life had set a noble example of self-sacrifice and patriotism.

MORE LAHORE TRIBUTES.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Nov. 10.

The Hon. Mian Mahomed Shafi writes to the "Tribune":—"In the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta India has suffered an irreparable loss, which, coming so soon after the death of Mr. G. K. Gokhale, has robbed the country of its foremost worker. Possessed of extraordinary capacity, political insight, power of organisation and well balanced mind, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was a tower of strength not only to the progressive cause in his own Presidency but also in regard to various movements of general importance to the country as a whole."

Pandit Ram Bhuj Datta Choudri writes:—"Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was a prince among men,—a born ruler. His towering intellect, his commanding personality, his persuasive argument, his most genial and winning temperament, his high and noble ideals, his earnestness of purpose, his absolute sincerity and above all the all-conquering faith in himself, were things in him which nobody could help noticing and admiring. During the year of the Calcutta Congress at which Mr. Wacha was presiding, Messrs. Setalvad, Cama, Wacha and Sir Pherozeshah were all guests of a cousin of mine. Though the principal guest of the week was Mr. Wacha as people's king for the year, it was Sir Pherozeshah who really was the autocrat of the breakfast and dinner table and held sway over the whole set of Bombay under the same roof. In opinion, in joke and in general conversation, he dominated his compatriots and they seemed to be there simply to set off."

BANKIPORE.

(News Bureau.)

BANKIPORE, Nov. 10.

A mass meeting will be held at Bankipore to express sorrow at the death of Sir Henry Cotton and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

RAJKOT.

(News Bureau.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 10.

The Zoroastrian Anjuman of Rajkot in a meeting assembled respectfully offered their heartfelt condolence to Lady Mehta on the sudden demise of her noble husband Sir Pherozeshah, who consecrated to the service of India his rare gifts of head and heart, expressing the view that his untimely death is a national loss which is simply irreparable.

PROSECUTION UNDER ARMS ACT.

ALLEGED LENDING OF PISTOLS TO BENGALI YOUTHS.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

At the Central Police Court yesterday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, further hearing was resumed in the case in which Alfred Gague, a European, was charged with aiding and abetting, between 11th August and 17th October last, three persons named Bijoy Chandra Mitra, Satchitanand and Radhika Ganguli, to get in possession a Mauser pistol in contravention of the Arms Act. The accused was further charged with the delivery of a revolver without ascertaining previously whether they were entitled to possess the same.

Mr. Hume, Public Prosecuter, in opening the case said that the accused purchased a Mauser pistol No. 8272, from Messrs. Coondoo and Company of Chandney Bazar for Rs. 85 on the 11th August last. On the 29th of September 1915, a dacoity was committed at Shibpur in the Nadia District. On the 17th October sixweapons were found in the jungle; among them were three Mauser pistols, two of these were found to be of the 50 pistols which were stolen from Messrs. Rodda and Company in August last and the third was that purchased by the accused from Messrs. Coondoo and Company on the 11th of August, 1915.

Mr. Hume said further that on the 13th of last month on certain information received from D. C. Russel, who is now being prosecuted on a similar charge before Mr. Keays at Kyd Street, the accused was questioned by Mr. Bird, Deputy Commissioner of Police, of Park Street, to whom he stated that he made over the pistol to a Mr. Evans, whom he casually met.

After explaining the charges under which the accused was charged Mr. Hume continued that the three young Bengalis were arrested at Baraset in connection with Shibpur dacoity and a bundle containing three Mauser pistols, three revolvers and a piece of a sail of a boat were found, this sail belonging to a boat, which the three Bengalis forcibly took possession of from a boatman in order to cross the river.

Inspector Jennings of the Arms Act Department was then examined. He said the accused was given time by Mr. Bird, the Commissioner of Police, to produce Evans and the pistols, but he has not done so up to date. The accused was unable to give any description of Evans. In conclusion, witness said that on the 24th October he received information from the Intelligence Branch of the find of Mauser pistols and on the 2nd instant he got possession, through the District Magistrate of Krishnagar, of a revolver No. 6646, which was loaded and in connection with which Russel is being charged.

Mr. Leslie Newman Bird, Deputy Commissioner, said that the accused gave no description of Evans to whom he said that he had lent his pistol.

The hearing was then adjourned till the 24th instant.

EXPELLED RANGOON STUDENTS.

BURMESE LEADERS' PLEA FOR CLEMENEY.

(News Bureau.)

RANGOON, Nov. 10.

In accordance with the resolution passed on Sunday by a meeting of the Young Men's' Buddhist Association, which was attended by most of the influential leaders of the Burmese community in Rangoon and a few outlying stations, the Hon. Mr. U. Hpay, member of the Legislative Council and president of the Association, addressed the Director of Public Instruction on the subject of 13 students of the Government High School, who have been expelled in consequence of the recent strike. Mr. U. Hpay urged the Director to reconsider his order solely on grounds of clemency and compassion to the students, whose careers would be seriously marred by the deprivation of education and that boys be readmitted to the classes, their absence during the strike being regarded as school days for examination purposes.

HOME RULE LEAGUE

THE "LEADER" ON SIR W. WEDDERBURN'S LETTER.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10.

Commenting on Sir William Wedderburn's letter to Mr. Wacha regarding the Home Rule League the "Leader" writes:—"Nobody need look askance at the proposal to constitute a Home Rule League. It is not a rebel movement against the Congress. If it were, the one Indian leader who thrice presided over the Congress would not have consented to be its President. Nor does the letter of Sir William Wedderburn to Mr. Wacha dispose of the league or render objectionable any Congressman's adhesion to it, highly as every one respects Sir William."

FATAL RIDING ACCIDENT.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

The funeral of Mrs. Porteous took place this morning at St. George's Cathedral Cemetery, and was largely attended. Lord Pentland was represented by Mr. Liston, A.-D.-C., and Rev. C. H. Loasby officiated.

The Poona Branch, Bombay Presidency Women's War and Relief Fund, has received the sum of Rs. 200 from the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, being the fourth monthly instalment owing to there being no consumption of champagne at Government House.

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HISTORIC "KIM" CASE.

IMPORTANT PRIZE COURT DECISION.

PRECEDENTS OF AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

It is understood that America's latest Note to Britain, contains at least a general reference to the effect of recent prize cases on the leading Chicago meat packers, says the "Westminister Gazette" In accordance with expectations, Sir Samuel Evan's decision in what will probaby be known in Prize Court annals as the "*Kim* cases" must rank with the leading judgments of Lord Stowell.

The principles it lays down either directly or by implication may be summed up as follows:

(1) Doctrine of continuous voyage or transport of conditional and absolute contraband, oversea or overland, is part of the law of nations;

(2) Food cargoes destined for the Central Empires in this war may be regarded as supplies to the enemy's forces;

(3) It is incumbent upon the claimants to cargoes or ships against which claims for condemnation have been made to prove the innocent character of the voyage.

Moreover, the practical immediate effect of the judgment in further restricting the enemy's sources of supply is sure to be a salutary one from the Allies' standpoint. The greater the risk of capture and condemnation the fewer the cargoes sent to Germany, and probably the restraining influence of this condemnation of goods (in respect of which Chicago meat-packers stand to lose half a million sterling) will prove far stronger than our Reprisals Order of last March. The apparent severity of the judgment is tempered by the fact that though in each case over 50 per cent. of the cargoes borne was contraband, and therefore the four ships were liable to condemnation as well, no decree was made, and probably the Crown claim against the vessels themselves will have been found to be adjourned, as it were, *sine die*.

In October and November last four Scandinavian-owned steamers—one named the Kim—under time-charter to Gans and Co., a German-American firm, sailed for Copenhagen with over 32,500 tons of meat, hides, lard, and rubber, and were captured by British warships on the ground that they were carrying contraband. With a few exceptions the cargoes so seized have now been condemned as contraband. This quartette of captures became a test case for thirty-eight other vessels seized in almost identical circumstances, the condemnation of which would mean the further loss of £2,500,000 to Chicago meat-packers, who will probably appeal to the Privy Council in view of the huge amount at stake.

In olden days such "good prize" would have meant fortunes for the individual officers of the warships responsible for the capture. A flag-offfier used to get one-thirtieth of the whole, his commanding officer one-tenth of the rest, and the remainder was divided rateably among the other officers and the crew. In 1779 a procession of sixty-three wagons laden with Spanish dollars through Plymouth celebrated a capture which earned four English captains £50,000 each, and each man before the mast £200. Prize-money, however, has now been abolished, but a portion of the proceeds from the cargoes condemned in the "Kim" cases is almost sure to be distributed as a bounty throughout the Navy.

Continuous transport now becomes a rule of English Prize Law. The doctrine has developed from the rather more limited "rule of 1756", best illustrated by the case of the "William" (5 ch. Rob. 385) in 1806. When we were at war with Spain this neutral vessel took a cargo from the Spanish Colonial port La Guaira to a neutral port in Massachusetts, paid import duties, and resailed practically with the same cargo to the enemy port of Bilbao. She was captured, and both ship and cargo condemned by our Prize Court as if it had been one voyage to Bilbao. It should be noted that this was a case of enemy goods under a neutral flag consigned to an enemy port, whereas the "Kim" cases are those of neutral goods under a neutral flag consigned ostensibly to a neutral port. The gap between the two is obvious, and it has been bridged by judicial decisions in foreign Prize Courts.

AMERICAN PRECEDENTS.

The precedents of the American Civil War have proved very much to the point, for though they related to blockade-runners, the principle was held to apply just as much to carriage of contraband. A typical example was that of the "Bermuda," a British vessel which, though on an ostensible voyage to the neutral port of the Bahamas, was packed with munitions for the Confederates. To the pretence that a neutral vessel consigned to a neutral port with neutral goods could not be touched the American Prize Courts replied that the point was their enemy destination. "Dolus non purgatur circuitu." Both steamer and cargo were condemned.

Again, in 1896 a Dutch vessel was held liable to condemnation by the Italian Prize Court when carrying arms intended for the Abyssinians via a neighbouring French Colonial port. The same situation arose during the Boer war, when the Portuguese port of Delagoa Bay was used as an entrepot for the Transvaal; we seized the "Bundesrath, Herzog, and General."—all three German ships—and the British Government clearly accepted the doctrine of continuous transport in their cases. But they were never brought to adjudication, and a Prize Court might have differed from the Government. Britain, in fact, is practically the only Power in which the "droit administratif" is so conspicuously lacking that the duty of its Prize Court, to quote Lord Stowell (the "Maria," 6 Rob. 201), is not to deliver occasional and shifting opinions to serve present purposes of particular national interest, but to administer with indifference that justice which the law of nations holds out without distinction to independent States, some happening to be neutral and some belligerent.

A JAPANESE PRECEDENT.

The Japanese Prize Court in the war of 1905 condemned the British ship "Bawtry for carrying contraband to Russia, though the cargo of food and building material was ostensibly consigned to a Japanese port. In this instance, however, the venture was doubly damned by false papers, but the moral was the same—it is the destination that matters.

Although it is true that many eminent authoities have written against belligerants' arrogating to themselves this right of ascribing motive—and international law as we understand it is largely built up on the mature views of modern jurisconsults—one can quote many weighty opinions to the contrary from, among others, the German jurist Bluntschlil and Dr. Oppenheim who exactly forecasted the decision which has been reached by Sir S. Evans, and was endorsed in advance by the Institute of International Law in these words: "La destination pour l'ennemi est presumee lorsque le transport va a un port neutre qui, d'apres des preuves evidentes et de fait incontestable, n'est qu'une etape pour l'ennemi, comme but final de la meme operation commerciale."

In the Kim cases not only did intercepted telegrams and letters show a deliberate effort to hoodwink the British Navy, but the claimants brought forward no adequate evidence to rebut the irresistible inference that the goods were intended for Germany.

The condemnation of foodstuffs as contraband is no new thing. Thus in 1679 the King's Advocate, Sir R. Wiseman, held that by Admiralty practice corn, wine, and oil were contraband, while in the Yonge Frederick (747) salted cod and salmon came under this head, and in the Joannes (1748) rice and salted herring, and in the Younge Margaretha Dutch cheeses.

That the Prize Court is not straining its power against the rights of neutrals is evidenced by the fact that not only have the Kim and the other vessels not been condemned, but the benefit of the doubt has also been given to certain consigness, in spite of the decision in the Eenrom, condemned with its cargo in 1798 because of a similar attempt to deceive British cruisers. "It is a rule of this Court." said the Judge, "that if a neutral will weave a web of fraud of this sort the Court will not take the trouble of picking out the threads for him. If a neutral will engage in fraudulent concerns with other persons they must all stand or fall together."

Sir S. Evans did take the trouble to pick out the threads. His decision, moreover, that the enemy destination is the real criterion is in agreement with the Prussian Prize Court rules of 1864 (secs. 4 and 6), and the Kaiser's Ordinance of April 18 last.

The third conclusion set out at the head of this article was even more plainly stated by the President of the Prize Court in the Zamora: "Prize Courts have always acted upon the principle that the capture is lawful until the claimants establish the contrary." The onus of proof is shifted from the captor to the climants of the goods or ship sought to be condemned.

GERMANS MAKING MUNITIONS IN ENGLAND.

CLERKENWELL MAGISTRATE SURPRISED

An Englishwoman, who stated that her husband was a German, who had lived here for six years and was unnaturalised, complained to Mr. d'Eyncourt, at Clerkenwell police-court, on October 14, that neighbours melested them.

Mr. d'Eyncourt: He is not interned?

The woman: No; he is making war munitions.

Mr. d'Eyncourt: But are Germans employed in such work?

The Court Inspector: I will send for our aliens officer.

Inspector Wilson later attended, and, in reply to the magistrate, said that Germans were not employed by the Government, but they might be employed by private firms. Indeed, there were certain trades in which foreigners were numerous.

Mr. d'Eyncourt: It seems a peculiar state of things. I do not see (to the applicant) how I can control your neighbours.

ONE MAN "LANDING."

HOW A COLONIAL OFFICER DUPED THE TURKS.

A story of how Major Freyburg, a young athlete from Wellington (New Zealand) deluded the Turks at the Dardanelles into wasting large quantities of ammunition in repelling a "landing" which had never taken place is told in a Washington telegram published by the "Montreal Gazette"

The Allies had planned to make a demonstration by night in order to distract attention from doings of greater importance elsewhere, and it was at first intended to send a few boatloads of men ashore to light flares, and so draw the Turks' fire. Major Freyburg, however, himself volunteered to swim ashore alone and light the flares.

He dropped quietly overboard in the dark, swam for an hour and a half to find a beacon free from barbed wired entanglements, then landed, and after lighting one of his flares swam back as the Turks opened fire on the supposed landing party. He repeated his performance at two other spots, until the coast shook with the roar of the Turkish guns and the answering volleys from the destroyer.

The Major, having successfully accomplished his mission, swam back to the arranged rendezvous, but he had to keep himself afloat for an hour before he could be picked up by his ship—running considerable risk from sharks, quite apart from the danger from the Turkish shells.

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